# BOMBAY COURIER.

Published every Saturday and Tuesday Morning.

VOL. XLI. NUMBER 2094.] TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1831. [PRICE Rs. 13 PER QUARTER.



NOTICE.

*In the matter of JOHN ALEXANDER HIGGS Insolvent debtor, Surviving Partner of Higgs and Briggs.*

ALL persons having any Claims upon the Estate of the above Insolvent are desired by themselves or their agents, or Attornies, to come in and prove the same before GRAVES CHAMNEY IRWIN Esquire, Examiner of the said Court, within one month from the date hereof, otherwise they will be excluded the benefit of any dividend from the said Estate, Dated this 12th day of December, 1831.

EDWARD LUKE,
[479] SOLICITOR TO THE ESTATE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SHAW DHUNJEE Grass Supplier, informs public that he discontinues to provide &c. to the Gentlemen's Horses, because could not meet with custom- and has disposed of his Stock of on that account.
[480] *Bombay, 13th Dec* 1831.

Travellers, A Native of ST. JEAN DE ACRE, wishes to engage him- Interpreter to a gentleman or a going home through Egypt. He well and fluently the Arabic, Turtalian, and French languages, and is to make himself generally useful. just quitted the service of a Bri- Officer from whom he has a certificate nduct and ability, and he is well ainted with the countries bordering on Mediterranean.
pply at the Post Office, if by letter, dressed to J. B. [482]

GRUAUD LA ROSE CLARET.
HE above highly esteemed WINE, from Messrs. Balguerie and Co., of Bordeaux, may be had on application to Messrs. SHOTTON AND CO. at 25 Rupees per dozen. [483]
*Bombay, December, 13th,* 1831.

FOR SALE,---No. XIV OF THE ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE.—CONTENTS.—1, Bustard Shooting: 2, An Apamate Witness: 3, measuring Race Courses; 4, Ahmedabad Races; 5, Tiger Hunting; 6, On the Treatment of Horses; 7, Meerut Races; 8, A letter to the Editor of the O. S. M, 9, Practice of Nalbunds; 10, John Dockery Again; 11, A letter from Dick Tinto; 12, Tiger Hunting in Dharwar; 13 Hog Hunting; 14, Stanzas for the O. S. M. 15, The Jackall Pack; 16, A Letter to the Editor of the O. S. M. 17, Poona Sporting Intelligence; 18, A Parody on Childe Harold's Song of the "*Suliotes*;" 19, Tiger Shooting in the Southern Mahratta Country; 20, A letter to the Editor of O. S. M. 21, Another, to the same; 22, Summary of the Time of the Poona Races for 1830--31; 23, A visit to Ascot Heath Race Course; 24, Epsom Races; 25, Angling; Races to come: and Racing Calender. [488]

WILL be published at the end of the present month, THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK, containing many important RULES, REGULATIONS, and other matter of local interest not previously published; to be printed on English Royal paper.---Price 5 Rupees.
[489] *Courier Office, Dec. 13th* 1831.

FOR SALE,
THE INDIAN CALENDAR for the year 1832, shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSULMEN and MALABARIANS. Price Rupees Two.
*Courier Office, 13th December,* 1831.

FOR SALE, No. VI. of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, revised corrected up to the 31st October. ice 3 Rs.

FOR SALE—At the Courier Office,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Bombay Calendar for 1831, | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| ian ditto, | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| nk Powers of Attorney, | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| to Interest Bonds, | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Policies, | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Bills of Lading, per set, | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Respondentia Bonds, | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Bills of Exchange, per set, | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| s of the Island, | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| eller's Itinerary, | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| vent Debtors' Act, | 3 | 0 | 0 |

TTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly ed on moderate terms.

FOR SALE, A few Copies of the English Sporting Magazine, from Nov 1830 to August 1831. For particulars apply to SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE at the Courier Office. [490

*For Passage to the Clyde, touching at the Cape of Good Hope.*

THE new British built Ship ELLORA, JOHN GILKISON Commander, will be despatched about the 25th Instant, and carries a Surgeon. This Vessel has been built expressly for the Indian trade with a spacious poop and superior accommodations for passengers.

Apply to the Commander at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co
[485] *Bombay, 13th December,* 1831.

*For Passage to London.*

THE Teak built Ship UPTON CASTLE of 600 Tons J. E. DUGGAN, Commander, may be expected to arrive here early in next month, and will be dispatched early in February, has superior accommodations for Passengers and Carries an experienced Surgeon; for Particulars apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE at his Office.
[486] *Bombay, 13th December,* 1831.

*For Passage to London.*

THE Ship LADY RAFFLES, WILLIAM TUCKER Commander, 650 tons, will sail on 8th January. *The Raffles,* has excellent Accommodations, having double stern galleries, the the same as an Indiaman—and carries a Surgeon. Apply to ADAM, SKINNER and Co.
[487] *Bombay, December 13th,* 1831

*Passage to London.*

THE fine River built Ship, SIR EDWARD PAGET, of 500 Tons, WILLIAM BOURCHIER, Comder, will positively Sail on 3rd January. Carries a Surgeon. Has the Starboard Poop Cabin disengaged. Apply to Captain BOURCHIER, at the Office of Messrs. [illegible]
[481] *Bombay, 13th December,* 1831


## CORRESPONDENCE.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.*

MR EDITOR,

The ruinous state in which the Apollo Bunder has been allowed to fall, has become a source of no small inconvenience to persons who, like myself, are obliged to make use of it often. It is now more than a year since the first symptoms of breaking up became visible at the extremity of the Bunder. Since that time, I believe no effort whatever has been made to repair, or even retard the destruction which the rapid current caused by the tide daily produces. The consequence is, that all individuals coming from or going to Ships in the Harbour, are obliged to scramble over a mass of loose stones at the peril of their limbs. Here surely there is a want of REFORM! The original plan of the bunder is radically bad; loose stones will never do—see for instance the Mazagon, Colaba, and Apollo, Bunders—one after another, they have all failed. The former one has since been repaired upon an excellent plan, and as it looks well and stands firm, would be a good model for the repairs which ought to have been made a twelve month ago to the Apollo Bunder.

Your's Obediently
A SKIPPER.

*Ship,—— Bombay Harbour Dec. 10th,* 1831.

## POONA RACES.

9TH DEC. 1831.

The Champaign Stakes of Rupees 250 each, with 500 Rupees from the fund, for Horses that never won before the meeting of 1831, and are *bona fide* the property of Subscribers to the Stakes. To be named on or before the 15th December 1831. Three miles, weight for age.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt. Morris's, B. H. Echo ...9st | 1 |
| Mr Philips's, G. H, Sir Richard | 0 |
| Capt. Mansfield's, B. H. Major | 0 |
| Capt, Daly's, G. H. Piarree 9st | 2 |
| Mr. Charleston's, Prospero | 3 |
| Mr. Harvey's; B. H, Humbug | 0 |
| Mr. Parks's, S. R. H. Naughty Tom | 0 |

Time 6 23.

A Sweepstakes of 10 Gold Mohurs each for all ponies 12-3 and under, heats ¾ mile, catch weights.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Philips's, Game Cock | 1 | 1 |
| Mr. Christie's, Little Clinker | 0 | 2 |
| Mr. Creswicks, Robinson Crusoe | 0 | 0 |
| Captain Morris's, Little Billy | 2 | 0 |
| Captain Forbes's, Tickler | 3 | 0 |
| Mr. Reeves's, Little Bob | 0 | 0 |

A Plate given by Sir J. Malcolm of Rupees 800 for Maidens bred in the Bombay Territory, weight for age, heats one mile and a distance.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Philips's..Black C. F. Lady Eliza | 2 | 2 |
| Capt. Morris's..B. C. C. Patell | 1 | 1 |
| Mr. James's....G. C. H, Cundoo | 3 | 3 |

1st heat....2 23
2d do.....2 24

The Hunters Stakes of Rupees 100 each and 400 Rupees from the fund—Gentlemen riders, the last horse to pay the second horses Stakes's 11st. 3 miles.

Mr. Philips's.....C. A. H. Creeper ..... dr.
Captain Morris's.. G. A. H. Rajah ..... 3
Captain Daly's.....B. A. H. Brown George..
Mr. Dalbiac's..... G. A. H. Professor.....

Time 6 41.

Match Mr. Charleston's Sebastian 8 st. & Mr. Phillips's Pyramus 9 st. 3 miles.

Won by Sebastian with ease in 6. 30.

T. D. MORRIS,
*Secretary.*

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

Lieut. Stevens, 21st Regt. N. I. from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.

Capt. Patterson, H. M. 6th Foot to England.
Lieut, Latham, do. do to ditto.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.

At Poona on the 7th Instant, Harcourt Master Esq. Captain 4th Light Dragoons, to Christine, youngest daughter of Robert Hunter Esq. of Kew, Surrey.

DEATHS.

At Clifton on the 2d July, Dora Forster, youngest daughter of Major General J. F. FitzGerald aged 10 years.

At Clifton on the 15th July, Charlotte, wife of Major General J. F. FitzGerald aged 49 years.

At the Residency Hyderabad, on Friday the 2d of December, Eliza, the wife of Captain H. P. Carleton, Commanding the Escort; aged 25 years.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 9th. The Hon'ble Company's armed Steamer Hugh Lindsay, J. H. Wilson Esq. Commander, from Cutch Mandavie on Wednesday at 7 P. M. touched at Porebunder.

Do. Brig Luckxoomey, Hoodman, Syrang, from Columbo 5th November.

DEPARTURE.

Dec. 11th, The Hon'ble Company's Sloop of War Elphinstone, Wm. Rose Esq. Commander to Persian Gulph.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Eleanor, Dorothy, Ellora, Sir Edward Paget, Victory, Huddersfield, Mail, Annandale, Lady Raffles. Sir Arch. Campbell.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Byramgore, Golconda, and Hormasjee Bomanjee.

Do. Do. *Sloop of War.*—Ahmerst.

HON. COMPANY'S *Receiving Ship.*—Hastings.

Do. Do. *Brigs of War.*—Tigris. Nautilus.

Do. Do. *Yacht.*—Telica.

## THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13th, 1831.

The alterations about to be introduced in the judicial administration of Bengal are too important not to attract the attention of the natives generally, to whom they hold out so pleasing a prospect of honors and preferments. In this presidency, we believe, a system something like the one proposed for the other side of India, has long been pursued, and although upon a limited scale, very considerable benefits are generally supposed to be the result. Mr. Elphinstone in his evidence before the Parliamentary Committee regarding the affairs of the East India Company, expressly states, that native judges upon the whole have been found to decide causes extremely satisfactorily. With such sure ground to proceed upon, it is only surprising that the sphere of their usefulness has not been enlarged more rapidly. We are glad to observe however, that in the proposed regulations of the Supreme Government, the amount to which the new Courts are to decide, has been carried to a much greater extent than in this presidency, 5,000 Rupees having been made the limit, instead of 500. This is making a prodigious step, and provided the integrity of the new Judicial officers can be secured by the small salaries which are to be given, amounting we believe in no case to more than five hundred Rupees per mensem, it will probably do much towards removing the press of business and the vexatious delays, which have hitherto prevailed. In opening the road to preferment and exciting ambition amongst a class to whom that stimulus has long been unknown, one of the most certain methods has been adopted for improving the moral condition of the people, a circumstance which when it is considered how closely the prosperity of the country is connected with it, will be allowed to be one of no trifling importance.

The Indo Britons we are glad to observe, are allowed to participate in the advantages of the new measure. This places them at least on an equality in one important respect with the other classes of the native community, and may be regarded as the first step in their political existence. We sincerely hope the same boon will ere long, be conferred on that increasing class at this Presidency.

## CALCUTTA.

We have been given to understand, and we think our authority may be depended upon that it is the intention of a gentleman of [illegible] notoriety, shortly to apply *in person* to the Supreme Court, that leave be granted to [illegible] to adduce witnesses before it, and have the examinations taken, in order that he may carry home an impeachment against the Judges charging them with, what he terms, *Jobbery* in the appointment of Sheriffs for the Town of Calcutta.

When the motion comes before the Court, we shall not fail to report proceedings and *perhaps* offer some comments upon the subject.—*Ben. Hur. Nov.* 25.

## CENTRAL INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

SIR,—There can be no doubt, that many years must pass before the natives of this country attain that education, which would prevent their giving credence to the wily schemes of ambitious adventurers, such as Lallapatel, to whose recent attempt and catastrophe, I now attract your notice.

Malwa and the valley of the Nerbudda have for the last three or four months been visited by the Cholera Morbus, to a great extent, thousands having been carried off by it. A prophecy was made known throughout this part of the country, in the "bloody cross" manner of "the gathering" in the Lady of the Lake, that is, a missive to be forwarded from village to village (taking copies) without delay; under many penalties and curses if neglected, passed through the country about March or April last; it mentioned that by Magh bud 5me 1888 Sattyoog, (the Millennium) would commence, men's ages become 125 years, the bad destroyed, and a new Raj and Rajah produced, Earthquakes, plagues, pestilences, wars, and horrors would, meanwhile, keep the people in mind, until Magh 1888; so said a voice from heaven in Bisshonan's Mundil at Benares a year before; whether this had the desirable effect of preventing the further exercise of evil habits, is unknown: Lallapatel an [illegible] Agent, Bhopal, thought the time adapted to his views; gave out that he had been endued with superhuman powers to cure the cholera; give life to the dead &c. many he really cured; of those who died, the bodies of many were secreted, and he caused the friends to believe them to be cured and gone off to some holy shrine or "Teeruth" to make acknowledgements for Bhogwan's mercies vouchsafed through Lalla. He had some of his friends taken to a distance and carried back on "charpoies," as sick or *dead* strangers come to be cured; or re-suscitated; these of course at his bid threw of their sick, or dead cloths, and appeared well, to the edification of multitudes, who now began to collect; he so played upon their superstition, that it mattered not what extravagance he enacted, it was credited, all sorts of bad characters, old pindarries, grassias, &c. flocked for service, and by the end of the rains he had a thousand horse and foot, several hundred "dookans" in his bazaar, and a *respectable court*; he had realized as much as 50,000 rupees monthly, for the last three months, and had means to put in force his ambitious views. He made known, that after the Dussera (15th October) his reign would commence; Holkar and Scindia would, as would all other native chiefs, pay him tribute; and the English six annas in the rupee, or be driven out of the country; rents were ordered by him not to be paid to these powers, and in the surrounding pergunahs the order was strictly obeyed even our own, of Shujawulpoor under the Bhopal agent. Upon the rains clearing up, Mr. Wellesley, Resident in Malwa, ordered a force to be employed against him; an English officer, some native troops, and two guns were sent by Captain Borthwick, and some from Sehore by Mr. Wilkinson, to Nulkhera; on the force arriving at this place the Impostor's camp appeared, for miles stretched out, "nukaras" beating, flags flying, horse and foot, and an immense multitude of men, women, and children. They appeared impatiently awaiting some miracle of their new chief, who assured them that his power was such that 100,000 of the enemy would fall at each flight of his "Shuktee," or spear, or by his application to "Mantras" or charms; that the offensive weapons of the enemy would neither cut; nor would the guns emit balls; and having re-assured his men they advanced towards the Mahidpoor detachment; these misguided people had been warned by the officer to avoid collision, but they considered themselves invulnerable, and invincible; our guns were fired, the first shot killed Lallapatel; who was mounted on a superb horse with magnificent trappings; and a great red silk chatta over him, making him an excellent mark; the sowars charged; the death of the Impostor caused the rapid dispersion of the multitude, a few were killed, considerable plunder was made,

and the seizure of the "Pramice" and the Patel's son finished the campaign.

So easily are the natives imposed upon when religious trickery is the basis of the deception; those concerned here are now, however, quite "chopfallen" and ashamed of themselves; for many rich bankers and others had sent agents to the Patel Raja's camp. The death of the Patel happened about a fortnight before the Dussera.

I am, Sir, your most obdt. Servant,
*October* 16, 1831.

## MOULAVEES.

According to accounts received yesterday, the insurrection of the *Moulavees* is now completely suppressed, scarcely a single individual, it is believed, of those who were voluntarily engaged in it, having escaped being either killed or made prisoners. Yesterday morning about 250 prisoners were brought in from the country under a strong military force, consisting of the body guard and infantry. They were carried to the Chapugla jail, and from thence to Allipore, where they now are. The number of sepoys killed in the affair with the Moulavees is said to be in all about 17 or 18.

We think it right to mention that the account which we published on Mondy of the operations of the party under Mr. Smith and Mr. Andrew was not derived from the latter gentleman, although our informant was, as we before stated, one of the party. We now learn that the whole of the property that has been lost probably amounts to a sum of between 50 and 60,000 rupees, but of this a great portion, it is expected, will be recovered. We cannot doubt that a just and liberal consideration on the part of Government will induce them to reimburse to Mr. Andrew the amount actually lost, as the whole of his force was brought out in obedience to the express requisition of the civil authorities. Mr. Andrew, we are informed, met with a kind reception from the Vice-President, but we have no certain information of the communications that passed between them; nor do we learn that as yet there has been any positive assurance received that compensation will be made.

The *Hurkaru* yesterday, speaking of the origin and cause of the insurrection, states on the authority of an intelligent native belonging to the disturbed district, that it arose from the clashing of two Moslem sects more or less strict in the observance of the peculiarities of their religion, one party observing hereditaty reverence for the Hindoo divinities, and the other manifesting much indignation at the laxity of their brethren. This is substantially the same account which we published yesterday; but our contemporary adds that "the numbers and fervor" of the stricter of the two sects who appear to have constituted the chief body of the insurgents, have increased by "Missionary zeal." We are not sure that we understand [illegible] employed Missionaries of their own body to make proselytes from other classes of natives? Or is there any reference made to the zeal of Christian Missionaries, as one cause of the increase of their numbers and fervor in the way of reaction? We have no information on this point beyond what has appeared in the papers, and we make the present remark only to elicit the real facts of the case as far as they are known. Our contemporary most probably refers to the threats of violence by which they brought over the peaceful villagers to their party, and this is certainly "zeal," but we do not know that it can be correctly described as "Missionary zeal."

The cause of the late insurrection naturally continues to excite inquiry, and we accordingly subjoin some further details we have received, although they do not fully coincide with those we published yesterday, and we cannot vouch for their perfect correctness. We give them as the reports current principally in native society, respecting the designs and object of the Moulavees. The principal leader of the Moulavees named *Teetoe Miyan*, was for some crime confined for 14 years in the Jessore jail. He subsequently became a follower and Sirdar of the well-known *Seyud Ahmud*, whom he accompanied to Mecca, and at the time the Seyud was in the Punjab, he remained in the neighbourhood of Kishnaghur, and established himself and his followers in the jungles, gradually gaining accessions to their number, until they amounted to not less than 3,000 persons. Although fanaticism was the primary cause, robbery is said to have been the real object of their combination, and the Sunderbuns their principal shelter by which they have been able to shield their operations from the notice of government. It seems that the natives have been long aware of the existence of this gang, and about the time of the last Doorgapooja, a letter was written to an assistant of a factory requiring payment of a certain sum or threatening the plunder of his factory. The requisition not being complied with, the factory was plundered. Some doubt may seem to attach to this statement from the circumstance of an Anglo-Indian suffering so gross an outrage without calling for the protection of the local authorities, yet the name of the gentleman has been mentioned to us, and the number of the party that plundered his factory is stated to have been about one hundred. If the number of the whole gang was so great as stated in this account, then either the slaughter must have been greater than has been stated, or many must have made their escape. According to another account, correspondence, implicating a native in respectable circumstances residing at Calcutta has been found on the person of the Chief, who, it is said, had assumed the title of King and had granted under his seal royal firmans appointing a commander-in-chief and other great officers.—*Ind. Gaz.*

## THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT.

A letter from Bangalore of the 29th ultimo mentions that on the preceding day a Proclamation was read in front of the whole of the troops drawn up in review-order and forming three sides of a square, announcing the assumption of the Government of the dominious of his Highness the Raja of Mysore. The Commissioners appointed to organize the administration of the country are the gentlemen whose names were formerly mentioned,—Mr. Charles Lushington the Governor's brother, and Lieutenant Colonel Briggs, the author of a work on the Land Tax of India, showing an intimate acquaintance with that complicated subject. The whole of the population of Mysore are delighted with the arrangement that has been made, and anticipate from it a great improvement of their condition. The advantage to the Military Service of that Presidency appears to be considered questionable, but it will be a splendid thing for the Civil Service. Great disgust has been excited by the way in which the appointment of Major of Brigade, lately become vacant, has deen disposed of. It has been refused to a great many old Captains who applied for it, and given to a youth just arrived in the country.—*India Gaz.*

Reports reached town yesterday morning from Cuttack, stating the loss upon the coast of three vessels in the recent gale; one a ship from which it is supposed not a soul escaped; of another no trace was to be found which could lead to the discovery of her name or the place of her destination, and the third, the bark *Caledonia* from this port to the Mauritius.

Since writing the foregoing, the following extract of a letter from Cuttack has reached us:—

"On the 12th instant. Meer Allee, calling "himself Serang of the barque *Caledonia* "waited on Mr. Hunter the collector, stating "that he had sailed in that vessel from Calcutta bound for the Mauritius, under the "command of Captain Seymore, which vessel "was totally lost on the 30th ultimo. He believed, himself and seven other lascars to be "the only Survivors, they having gone on shore "on a raft near to Balasore. The Serang and "his companions have gone on towards Madras "having collected a little money by begging."

A rumour is afloat, for the correctness of which we cannot vouch, that the Governor of Madras finds himself so peculiarly situated, from various causes, that he has deemed it [illegible] the immediate presence of that Lord William was about proceeding to Madras, but did not suppose the case was of such emergency as to demand his immediate presence. It would be improper without more authentic information to give circulation to the nature of the reports in question.

# EUROPE.

## TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.

Some months ago, the Chancellor of the Exchequer declared his intention of reducing the newspaper-stamp duties in June; but, instead of doing so, Government is engaged in a vain attempt to put down the contraband trade which the high duties have produced. The plan of catching birds, by putting salt on their tails, is about as sensible as the attempt to deal with such persons as Mr. Hetherington, by convictions and penalties; which are not recoverable. From the proceedings of this week, it appears that some penalties, awarded months ago, cannot be enforced by process of law till September; meauwhile, Mr Hetherington is making his harvest, and may make off. The prosecutions have, by his account, raised his sale from 3000 to 10,000 weekly. This speaks for the policy of them - their effect is to be judged of by the defendant's defiance of the law up to this hour. They have profited, and have not checked him.

The policy of opening the market of information to the working classes, and giving them the benefit of a competition of low-priced publications, in place of the smuggler's monopoly, it now generally admitted; but were any example necessary to inforce it, Petersburg would furnish a melancholy and a striking one. Let those who contend for the detestable policy of keeping the working classes in ignorance, reflect on the outrages committed by the people of Petersburg, from misapprehension arising from the grossest ignorance: and let them ask themselves, whether the enlightenment of newspapers (small as it may be) would not be desirable upon such a state of the public understanding. The horrors of the cholera are aggravated by the brutal frenzies of ignorance. The people, seeing the frightful ravages of a scourge of which they have had no experience, and wanting information of its nature, have supposed that the sick were murdered in the hospitals, and that poison was spread about in the streets; and under those wild impressions, they have attacked the hospitals, and assaulted persons provided with chemical preparations against infection. These are the excesses of ignorance, which have aggravated the horrors of pestilence.

It is clear, that in times of public danger, it is of the first importance to have open channels of information to all classes, so that misconceptions of the causes of suffering may not lead to public injury. People wanting information, and suffering under new calamities, are apt to be led into error by the exercise of the reason that serves them in ordinary circumstances. Animals afflicted by a pest, could not have committed the error which the rioters in Petersburg committed; whose error is precisely the one of ignorant and imperfectly-reasoning beings, but few degrees above the brute creation. *Cum hoc propter hoc*, was the fallacy.

More physicians and more deaths in the hospital—therefore, the physicians were the assasins. Unusual vinaigrettes and camphorbags in the streets, and unusual attacks of fatal sickness in the streets—therefore, the vinaigrettes and comphor-bags were carried about to poison the air!—*The Examnier, July*, 31.

## THE SPECTATOR'S LIBRARY.

Mr. JACOB'S *Historical Inquiry into the Production of the Metals* is one of the most curious and important works which has lately issued from the Press. The influence of the precious metals on the industry of mankind is acknowledged to be great; though perhaps the notions respecting the precise mode of its operation were obscure, and undoubtedly the history of its effects had never been traced with accuracy and ingenuity. Mr. Huskisson, who had maintained a friendship with Mr. Jacob for more than five-and-twenty years, first put the author on the investigation: it is one of the minor obligations which the country owes to that enlightened statesman.

"In subsequent and frequent conversations with Mr. Huskisson," says the author, "he suggested the utility of taking a more comprehensive view of the subject, and of examining into the sources of those large accumulations of gold and silver which are represented to have existed in the early ages of the world—of their gradual decrease in quantity, and the causes of the disappearance of a large portion of them. These subjects, he thought, might be combined with the state of the prices of commodities, and connected with the renewed increase which has arisen from the discovery of America and the mining operations." This paragraph will convey a general idea of the nature of the work. Perusal alone will satisfy the reader of the patient and extensive research which has been employed, of the many curious particulars elicited, and the important conclusions which are drawn, by the ingenuity of the author, from the facts which his industry has collected.

Mr. JACOB'S first volume is occupied with ascertaining, as nearly as existing documents will permit, the amount of treasure collected by different individuals at various periods in ancient times, and in thence inferring the total quantity of the precious metals which existed in those times. He then inquires into the sources of this wealth, and with great pains and labour passes in review the accounts which remain of all the mines of antiquity, of their nature and product. This review is carried on to [illegible] Western world. Besides from the reports of treasure and the sources of increase from mines, an important element of inquiry is the consumption of these metals in the form of coined money from abrasion. This part of the inquiry is in part hypothetical: it is, however, conducted on pretty sure grounds, and the results are very striking. It will be thought almost incredible that, supposing, as there is reason to suppose, if the currency of the Roman empire, at the death of Augustus amounted to three hundred and fifty-eight milions sterling by *wear* alone it would have been reduced in the ninth century, when the mines of Hungary and Germany began to be worked, to thirty-three millions. The portion of the whole of Mr. JACOB'S investigations, however, which appears to us most deserving of attention, is that which relates to the effect upon Europe of the influx of the precious metals after the discovery of America. The rise of prices consequent upon this discovery, during the first and second centuries after it was enormous, and excited universal discontent and alarm. Ignorant of the truth, reasoners and writers attributed it to every cause but the right one—to forestallers, regraters, to extensive graziers, and above all things to sheep-walks. The popular in EDWARD THE SIXTH'S time was against sheep. Sheep was the answer to every complaint against the dearness of provisions and the increase of prices. The phenomena must have certainly astonished them; in one century the price of every article was increased fourfold, and the progress of high prices was still more accelerated in the century after. The hardship was not, however, in the increase of price, since, if commodities continued to bear the same relative value, it mattered not what price was given for an article, as long as an individual's production equalled his consumption, but the hardship was felt in cases where a man paid high prices in money for his articles of consumption, while his income depended upon revenue fixed in nominal amount; as, for instance, a landlord whose lands were let out in long leases. Many cases of this sort existed, and justified complaint; so that the *immediate* effect of the importation of the riches of America into Europe produced distress. Other important consequences followed: one of them touched upon by Mr. JACOB is of high importance in the consideration of the constitutional history of England,—it is the effect of this rise of prices upon the power and influence of the English and other sovereigns. We will select a passage on this subject as a specimen of the work.

"The several monarchs who ruled in the different divisions of Europe were commonly the largest proprietors of the land in their dominions, and chiefly subsisted on their produce, which was transferred to them partly in kind, partly in various feudal services, and partly in money. The portion paid in money was chiefly in the form of fines at the renewal of leases, with small fixed annual rents, which were in many cases almost nominal, or which became so when the value of money declined. In England, a pepper-corn rent was common; but it originated at a time when that spice was of more than five hundred times its present value if exchanged for silver, and perhaps five thousand times that value when exchanged for corn or wool.

"In time of war, our monarchs obtained money from their subjects under various names and pretexts, but in peace chiefly depended on their lands, with some addition from the customs and from the coinage. The latter was made available by Henry the Seventh and Henry the Eighth to an extravagant extent, and by Edward the Sixth till the last year of his reign. In the reign of Mary, her demands were in some measure supplied from the treasures of her husband, Philip of Spain. Elizabeth, who placed confidence in enlightened ministers, was led to avoid the evil of debasing the coin, and in the latter years of her reign placed it on a proper footing, which has been continued ever since with slight variations. The rigid frugality she practised, her abstinence from wars, and the high tone of authority which she exhibited in her parliaments, preserved her from pressing her subjects, who, from a feeling of loyal attachment, were ever ready to satisfy her demands. During these reigns, the income derived by the crown from the lands had been little increased; whilst all the expenses of living, whether laid out for foreign or domestic commodities, had been raised to at least five times as much as a hundred years ago. It is then evident, that the wealth as well as power of the crown must have diminished considerably in the period we are reviewing.

"It does not, indeed, seem improbable that the continued increase of expenditure, when a great part of the royal income was stationary, was one of the causes which produced the civil wars in the reign of Charles the First, which at length cost the loss of his life to that unfortunate monarch.

Some other passages, which have struck us by the curiosity of the information they contain, we have selected for the sake of showing the character of the author's manner and style, in the hope of attracting the attention of those ing minds to the consideration of the important topic on which Mr. Jacob has spent so much valuable labour.

THE WEALTH OF THE RICH MEN OF RO

"The fortunes of private individuals [illegible] be judged of by a few select notices, to be found in contemporary authors. Crassus is said to have possessed in lands *bis millies*,* besides money, slaves, and household furniture, estimated at as much more. Seneca is related to have possessed *ter millies*.† Pallas, the freedman of Claudius, an equal sum. Lentulus, the augur, *quater millies*.‡ C. C. Claudius Isidorus, although he had lost a great part of his fortune in the civil wars, left by his will four thousand one hundred and sixteen slaves, three thousand six hundred yoke of oxen, two hundred and fifty-seven thousand head of other cattle, and in ready money *HS. sexcenties*.§

"The emperors were possessed of wealth in a proportion commensurate with their superior rank and power. Augustus obtained, by the testamentary dispositions of his friends, *quater decies millies*.‖ Tiberius left at his death *vigesies ac septies millies*,¶ which Caligula lavished away in a single year.

"The expenses of the government, and the debts and credits of the most eminent individuals, seem to have been on the same colossal scale. Vespasian, at his accession, estimated the money which the maintenance of the commonwealth required, at three hundred and twenty-two millions nine hundred sixteen thousand six hundred and sixty pounds.

"The debts of Milo amounted to *HS. septengenties*.** Julius Cæsar, before he had any office, owed thirteen hundred talents: when, after his prætorship, he set out for Spain he is reported to have said, *Bis millies et quingenties sibi deesse, ut nihil haberet*,—that is, that he was two millions and eighteen thousand pounds worse than nothing. When he first entered Rome, at the beginning of the civil war, he took out of the treasury to the amount of one million and ninety-five thousand pounds sterling, and brought into it at the end of the war four millions eight hundred and forty-three thousand pounds. He is reported to have purchased the friendship of Curio at the commencement of the civil contest, by a bribe of four hundred and eighty-four thousand three hundred and seventy pounds; and that of the consuls L. Paulus the colleague of Marcellus, by one of two an hundred seventy-nine thousand five hundred pounds.

"Anthony, on the ides of March, when Cæsar was killed, owed three hundred and twenty thousand pounds, which he paid before the kalends of April, and squandered of the public money more than five millions six hundred thousand pounds."

ROMAN FANCY BREAD.

"The price of bread in Rome, when P[illegible] lived, seems to have been nearly the same, a little lower than it usually is in our day in London. The Romans made bread of very different qualities and prices. Pliny enumerates [illegible] descriptions of them,—viz. *Ostrearii*, or [illegible] baked with oysters: *Artologani* which corresponded with our cakes, or rather rolls; *Speustici*, [illegible] the quick mode of the preparation; and [illegible]

* 1,614,583*l*. 6*s*, 8*d*. sterling.
† 2,421,875*l*. sterling
‡ 3,229,166*l*. sterling.
§ 484,375*l*. sterling
‖ [illegible]2,291, 666*l*. sterling.
¶ [illegible]1,769,875*l*. sterling.
** 565,104*l*. sterling.

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[redacted]vens, so called from [redacted]ch they were prepa- [redacted]been of nearly the [redacted]e sort of wheaten [redacted]rding to the calcula- [redacted]ate of three shillings [redacted]."

THE ROMANS.

[redacted]to have lived much in very imperfect notions [redacted]domestic life. The ob- [redacted]oyed great wealth was to [redacted]power by means of the po- [redacted]of magnificence in their [redacted]ure would not have been [redacted]ef pursuit. Hence, whilst [redacted]penditure which could be [redacted]they were parsimonious in [redacted]nal, and domestic arrange- [redacted]period, their houses were [redacted]the time of Augustus co- They had neither chim- [redacted]e smoke nor glass windows [redacted]and exclude the cold. An [redacted]of the roof of the house [redacted]fell into a place called [redacted]ium, and the light was [redacted]opening. Even in the [redacted]ulent Romans displayed [redacted]ic luxuries, the barns, sta- [redacted]storehouses, granaries, and [redacted]e sleeping-places for the [redacted]formed a part of the build- [redacted]roprietor resided and on the [redacted]his supping apartment where [redacted]he prospect of the surrounding [redacted]feeling the annoyances which [redacted]ted his senses of smelling and [redacted]is stores, and his slaves, and

[redacted]ning of even the best families was [redacted]n their own houses. The mistress [redacted], with the female servants, were em- [redacted]spinning and weaving, and conducted [redacted]tions in the chief apartment (*in medio* [redacted]cording to Livy, book i. cap. 57. [redacted]of industry was thought to be so ne- [redacted]sary, that to inculcate it more securely, one [redacted]art of every marriage procession consisted of [redacted]females carrying a distaff, a spindle, and wool, [redacted]to intimate to the bride what was to be her fu- ture duty. Augustus himself is said by Suetonius to have worn nothing for his domestic dress but what was manufactured by his wife, his daughter, and his nieces. The clothing was chiefly of wool; for though linen was made, and a robe of it (*vestis lintea*) was much valued, it was by no means commonly worn. The only furniture, exclusive of the dishes and vessels for drinking, was a kind of extended couch, which served the purpose both of sitting and sleeping on".

LIVING MONEY.

"Britain especially was so exhausted of the precious metals in the form of money, that in trafficking, what the Saxon writers call *living money* was usual and legal. 'This consisted of slaves and cattle of all kinds which had a value set upon them by law, at which they passed current in the payment of debts and the purchase of commodities of all kinds, and supplied the deficiency of money properly so called.' 'Thus, for example, when a person owed another a certain sum of money, which he had not a sufficient quantity of coin to pay, he supplied that deficiency by giving a certain number of slaves, horses, cows, or sheep, at the rate set upon them by law; when they passed for money to make up the sum. All kinds of mulcts imposed by the state of penances by the church might have been paid either in dead or living money, as was most convenient; with this single exception that the church, designing to discourage slavery, refused to accept slaves as money in the payment of penance.' 'In those parts of Britain where coins were very scarce, almost all debts were paid and purchases made with living money. This was so much the case both in Scotland and Wales, that it is much doubted if any coins were struck in those countries in the Saxon period.'

"We select a few facts to show how very small must have been the quantity of money at that period in Britain, and how very low was the metalic valuation of every description of property.

"The gold coin which circulated in Britain was almost exclusively that struck by the Romans at Constantinople, the larger pieces of which derived their name of Bezants or Byzants from that city. A pound of gold was coined into seventy-two of these pieces. The celebrated St. Dunstan purchased of King Edward the manor of Hendon, in Middlesex, about the year 960, for two hundred bezants, or a little more than three pounds weight of gold, which would make the cost of that manor one hundred and forty or fifty pounds; certainly not one hundredth, scarcely one thousandth part of its present value in gold.

"Alfred the Great was one of the richest princes of the age, but he bequeathed by his will five hundred pounds only to each of his sons, and one hundred pounds to each of his three daughters. As the Saxon pound weight of silver, the money here spoken of, was 5,400 grains, it may be valued at two pounds sixteen shillings of our present money; thus making the legacies to the sons fourteen hundred pounds, and those to the daughters two hundred and eighty pounds.

"In Wilkins's Leges Saxon, as quoted by Dr. Henry, we have prices of various articles in England in the reign of Ethelred about the year 997, which the learned Doctor has calculated with great correctness in money of the present time.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Price of a man or slave.. | £2 | 16 | 3 sterling. |
| a horse.... .... .... | 1 | 15 | 2 |
| [redacted] colt..... | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| an ass or mule.. .... | 0 | 14 | 1 |
| an ox.... .... .... | 0 | 7 | 0½ |
| a cow..... ..... | 0 | 6 | 2 |
| a swine.... .... .... | 0 | 1 | 10½ |
| a sheep.... .... .... | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| a goat..... .. .... | 0 | 0 | 4½ |

Though the money prices of that description of property which the nobles chiefly possessed were thus low, they do not appear to have rendered them less attached to their rural gratifications or less tenacious of their exclusive rights to them than their successors of the present generation. Such was their eagerness for field sports, that the price of a hawk or a greyhound was the same as that of a man, and the robbing a hawk's nest was as great a crime in the ueye of the law as the murder of a human being."—*Spectator, July 30th.*

## STEAM *v.* WIND—THE SHIPPING INTERESTS.

The resuscitation of the Budget, which is at hand, reminds s of one of the most unpopular of the taxes which it proposed to impose—we mean the tax on steam-vessels; and the contemplation of steam-vessels leads us to ponder on results, hitherto very imperfectly developed, which an injudicious tax may delay. We are often dinned with the distresses of the Shipping interests. We are so, partly because the distress is real, but more because the complainers are numerous, combined, powerful; and their exaggerated statements and extravagant demands are pressed on the public with the effect that iteration seldom fails to produce. The cures which the advocates of the Shipping interests propose for the evils under which they are described as labouring, are of a very simple kind; the prejudices to which they appeal are very deeply rooted. The last great stand which they made, our readers need not be reminded, was on the question of the equalization of the Timber-duties. The argument for the importation of bad Canadian timber, in preference to good Baltic timber, is one which the Shipping interest has often urged—the voyage to Canada is five times as long as to the Baltic. If an advocate for long stages were to insist that the only proper way to Greenwich was over Battersea Bridge, he would be laughed at by his own cad; but when an Alderman shakes his head and tells the House of Commons that a voyage of five thousand miles is more advantaneous than one of a thousand, instead of laughing, every member shakes a head in response, and looks as wise as if he were an Alderman also. How is it that men of common sense allow themselves to be bamboozled with so plain a question? Nothing simpler. Shorten voyages, you diminish ships—diminish ships, you diminish sailors—and what then becomes of the wooden walls of Old England? Is any expense to be mentioned in the same day with the hazard of such a catastrophe as the downfal of the British Navy?—NELSON!—DUNCAN!—HOWE! Throw millions into the sea—spend all you are worth, and mortgage the labour of unborn generations, rather than put your naval superiority in jeopardy. This appeal, we repeat, is never-failing; but, though the appeal fails not, the Shipping interests do; and all the clamour that they make can keep off for but a few years their inevitable destiny. The naval service, commercial and military, is in a transitive state. Steam is proceeding to drive out sails, as certainly, though, perhaps, not so completely, as the jenny did the spinning-wheel. Vulcan is subverting the sovereignty of Eolus. Already, instead of the wet ship-boy on the high and giddy mast, we have the sweating stoker in the broiling hold: the engineer supplants the timoneer; and cranks and pistons and paddles take the place of haulyards and braces and bowlines. The Shipping interests must be content to partake of the revolution which attends all mortal inventions. It is, even now, evident to all men, that how long or how obstinately soever the shipowners may cling to the old machinery, our naval marine, in the event of a war, must be entirely remodelled. What would the San Josef have been worth against a steam-frigate, or even a steam-sloop? And what prevents the building of steam-frigates, or of steam seventy-fours, but the maritime peace that every where prevails? And if, in the event of another war, we must perforce have recourse to steam-ships, what is the value of the grand argument for forcing a generation of seamen by any expedient however clumsy or extravagant? What comes of the appeal to the wooden walls? Ministers may, doubtless, repress steam-vessels; merchants may burden the community in order to maintain sailing-vessels. So might Ministers have repressed the beautiful but infinitely inferior inventions of ARKWRIGHT; and so might they have taxed the people of England for the benefit of distaffs; but the tide of improvement will not halt in the one case, any more than it would have halted in the other.—*Spectator, July, 2.*

## THE DRURY LANE BALL.

The great ball, for the benefit of the distressed Irish, took place on Thursday night. The carriages began to set down about nine o'clock, and continued in unbroken succession until eleven. The regulations adopted to prevent jostling or confusion were excellent. A barrier was placed at the foot of the Catherine Street, by which only one line of carriages could pass up the street; the instant that a carriage set down, it drove off by Great Russell Street, and in this way between two and three hundred vehicles arrived, discharged their passengers, and departed, in the course of little more than two hours. The crowds of foot passengers began to assemble about seven o'clock; from which hour to half-past eleven, they continued gradually to increase. At eleven o'clock; the pavement from Catherine Street westward to Northumberland House, and thence to the Horse Guards the one way and to St. James by Pall Mall the other, was crowded on both sides. St. Martin's Lane, Long Acre, and Drury Lane to the King's entrance in Russell Street, were equally crowded by more provident or better-informed spectators. The King left St. James's at twenty minutes before twelve; the line of carriages was very long, the head of it being nearly half way down Pall Mall before the last carriage had quitted the Palace. The cheering was prodigious. The Royal person was extremely well seen: only a single trooper rode by the carriage, and in such a way as not at all to intercept the view of his Majesty from the people. The following description of the interior of the theatre is from the *Morning Post.*

"The company was of the most elegant description. Nearly all the ladies appeared in Court dresses and plumes, and a large proportion of the gentlemen were in military costume. There could not have been less than nine hundred persons present, probably more. Soon after half-past eleven his Majesty arrived with the Landgravine of Hesse Homberg, and the Duke and Duches of Cumberland, attended by Lady Sophia Lennox, Miss Cooper, Baron Linsingen, and Colonel Poten; the Duchess Kent, accompanied by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the Prince of Leiningen, and attended by Lady Charlottee St. Maur and Sir J. Conroy; the Duchess of Kent, attended by Baroness Ablefelt. A severe attack of the influenza, we regret to hear, prevented her Majesty from appearing. On the entrance of the Royal party into the stage box there was a general applause from the company, and the band played the national anthem. Dancing immediately commenced with quadrilles, waltzes, and gallopades. At a quarter past one his Majesty and the Royal party quitted the theatre, when the same tributes of respect were paid them as on their entrance. His Majesty looked extremely well, and returned with much affability the recognitions of the company. Dancing then recommenced, and continued till three this morning, when the party separated. The arrangements and decorations of the theatre were very effective. The pit was boarded over so as to form a continuaton of the stage, the whole floor being tastefully chalked with the Royal arms, crowns, &c. Immediately over the stage, extending as far as the proscenium, was erected a magnificent canopy, composed of rich white and pink satin striped, in imitation of a Grecian camp, with drapery, &c. to correspond. At the back of the tent was built a grand orchestra, containing Weippert's and the French bands, consisting of eighty professors. On the orchestra was a very handsome regal coronet, encircled with laurel, brilliantly illuminated with gas, which had a very novel and highly splendid effect. Under the canopy, and on either side, were four superb Grecian metal chandeliers, with eight burners each, which imparted through stained glass the most beautiful light. The wings of the stage were adorned with some of Stanfield's finest productions in marine painting, the whole having a very fine effect. Immediately opposite the Royal box, which was fitted up precisely in the same manner in which it appeared on the occasion of their Majesties' last visit to the Theatre, were three boxes tastefully adorned, and in which were the Stewards; and from the roof were suspended two superb Roman chandeliers, composed of brass and burnished steel, of exquisite workmanship---one hanging in front of their Majesties' box, and the other in front of those of the Stewards. The centre boxes of the ground tier were occupied by the Lady Patronesses, to which access was had by staircases in the middle and right and left of the circle: the interior was tastefully lined with pink satin drapery, with a profusion of looking-glass let into the panels, giving to the whole a very chaste appearance. Twelve Grecian lamps were hung in front of the lower tier of boxes, which were prettily festooned with laurel. From the third tier were exhibited flags and banners of various descriptions; and above all, in front of the gallery, were the Royal arms, carved and beautifully gilt, ornamented with banners, trophies, &c. The Saloon was decorated with exotics, evergreens, shrubs, &c., and down the centre was arranged a long table, well stored with refreshments of every description, supplied by Gunter. The whole arrangement of the chandeliers was under the direction of Mr. Collins, of Temple Bar, and the glare of light produced is said to equal 3,000 wax candles. The decorations were under the superintendence of Mr. Nall and Mr. Blamire, belonging to the Theatre. The lower gallery, with the boxes on that level, were filled with well-dressed spectators. The second tier was appropriated to the military band, and the rest of the boxes to the company. The crowding without was by no means excessive, and, owing to the vigilance of the policy, of whom there was a large muster, perfect order was preserved throughout the evening."

The tickets were two guineas each; which, if the company amounted only to nine hundred as our contemporary calculates, and if the decorations were so magnificent as he describes,—taking into consideration the hire of the house, the fittings up, and the refreshments,—we much fear the ball will have been a source of more pleasure to the wealthy English than of profit to the poor Irish.

## POLICE.

BOW-STREET.

On Monday, Mr. Alley attended, in pursuance of notice given, to proceed against Mr. *Hetherington, ex parte,* for having continued to publish *The Republican* on unstamped paper, that individual having refused to attend. He said, that in a recent number of his paper, Mr. Hetherington had expressed his triumph, that the former penalty of 5*l.* had not been enforced, but the defendants bail might rest assured, that that penalty would be enforced, as soon as it could be, in strict course of law. The commissioners of stamps, as trustees of the public revenue, were bound to see that the duties in their department were not evaded. The defendant had boasted that the sale of *The Republican* had increased from 3000 to 10,000 weekly. If that were so, the revenue would be defrauded of 10, 000 fourpences weekly, to the great injury of the proprietors of regular newspapers. Proof of four distinct publications having been afforded, Mr. Alley said that he was instructed to apply for the full penalty of 20*l.* and 5*l.* costs, in each case. Mr. Halls said that this was but an act of justice towards the legitimate press; and the defendant was convicted accordingly. Mr. Alley observed, that if the defendant resisted the payment, as he had said he would, proceedings would be adopted, in due course, to take him into custody. He had defied the power of the law, and it now remained to be seen whether he or the law were the stronger. He then observed, as a caution to the poor persons who were selling these and similar works about the streets, that by an act of Geo. II., such persons were liable to be taken into custody and imprisoned for three months, and that the magistrate had no power to mitigate that sentence. He threw out this hint in charity, and hoped that it would be properly taken, as it was determined in all such cases to put the law strictly in force.

Considerable attention has been excited by a flagitious case, which was made public during the last week. On Monday night, about twelve o'clock, the attention of the police was attracted by an altercation between two gentlemen and a lady, in Wellington-street. One of the gentlemen claimed the lady as his wife, and the other refused to part with her. They were all brought to the station-house, in Covent Garden. The lady stated that she had been driven by the cruelty of her husband to place herself under the protection of the gentleman, (who is a barrister residing in the Temple), and implored that she might not be compelled to return to the former, as she considered her life in danger. The husband gave her in charge for deserting him: and on Tuesday, the party were brought before Mr. Halls at Bow-street. She stated that she had been married about three years, and on that occasion had been presented with a handsome sum of money by her friends, who were highly respectable. The money her husband soon dissipated, and then, by threats and cruelties, compelled her to receive the visits of several men of rank, from whom he received presents as the price of her degradation. On one occasion, he took her in a cabriolet to the mansion of a Noble Lord, for the purpose alluded to, and in return, obtained a situation in the gift of his lordship, for another person, who paid him (the husband) 500*l.*, on receiving the appointment. The father of the young lady, who was present, and betrayed much agitation, confirmed this statement, as did also his solicitor. The husband did not appear. Mr. Halls directed that the young lady should retire with her father and friends and expressed his indignation at the base conduct of the husband. She afterwards appeared at Worship-street, before Mr. Broughton, and repeated her charge, on affidavit. It stated that her husband, named Giles, lived in the Harrow-Road, and has been in the habit of beating and ill-using her. On the 1st January, he desired her to undress and retire to bed; that when she was in her chemise, he beat her with a whip in the presence of her two children, until a neighbour interfered. And on a former occasion, when she was far advanced in pregnancy, he kicked her down a flight of stairs; and compelled her to swear that she would not divulge his ill-treatment. He threatened to shoot her if she left him, but she has been compelled to do so in defence of her life. On one occasion, in consequence of his ill-treatment, she attempted to scratch his face, when, in spite of her utmost resistance, he, with a sharp pen knife (she being then within one month of her accouchement), cut her nails below the quick, and she fainted with the torture. The husband denied any act of cruelty mentioned, and accused her of living in open adultery with a special pleader in the Temple. He expressed much fondness for his wife, and offered to take her back again. Mr. Broughton said he did not think that Mrs. Giles had much to fear from her husband; the warrant was therefore discharged. Mrs. Giles refused ever to live with him again, and both parties left in separate coaches. The father of the female, a most respectable tradesman, formerly resided in St. James's street; and his shop was frequented by the Duke of York, and other members of the aristocracy, with whom the beauty of the daughter, then a young and blooming girl, was the frequent subject of praise.

## SIGHTS FOR THE SUMMER.

The season has not been prolific of novelties in the way of sight-seeing. There has been the customary round of exhibitions pictor[redacted] and others, which as they opened we ha[redacted] successively noticed under the head of Fin[redacted] Arts. Such are the various Galleries of Painting, which still continue open to attract visitors; The National Gallery, and the British Institution, in Pall Mall, where pictures by the old masters are exhibiting; the British Museum, where the Elgin Marbles (the grandest works of sculpture in the world), the Townley collection, and the stupendous remains of Egyptian art, with a collection [redacted] natural curiosities; the Etruscan Anti[redacted]

in Regent Street; the Model of London at the Western Exchange; the Sculpture of Mr. Macdonald in Pall Mall, and of Mr. Hollins in Bond Street. There is Miss Linwood's Gallery of Pictures in Needle-Work, at Leicester Square; and the no less curious and meritorious exhibition of pictures worked in Cloth, by a lady, at Soho Square; and now we have some fine old Tapestries in Bond Street, in the same room where Thom's figures of Tam O'Shanter, &c. are yet exhibiting, though they are about to be removed shortly. The Tapestries are six in number; and on them are depicted the principal incidents in the history of Antony and Cleopatra. They are of Flemish workmanship; the colours are bright, and the tapestry in good preservation, despite of the antiquity.

There are the Panorama of Hobart Town and Paris, in the Salsbury of Bombay and Quebec, in Leicester Square; and one of Madras, in the New Road, opposite Gower Street. Then there is the Diorama, in the Regiment's Park, unrivalled in the beauty of its effects and the success of its illusions; and the British Diorama, at the Queen's Bazar in Oxford Street, and the Cosmorama in Regent Street; and though last assuredly not least, the Coliseum, with its vast Panorama of London, saloon of sculpture conservatories, Swiss cottage cave, grotto, and cascade.

There is also the National Repository of Inventions and Improvements in arts and Manufactures, at the King's Mews. Charing Cross. This new institution is deserving a visit from every stranger in London; for although yet in its infancy, it includes a numerous variety of specimens of novelty and ingenuity in the useful arts, which are both curious and beautiful. Here may be heard the musical glasses and the self-acting pianoforte; and here may be seen models of all kinds,—engines, machine apparatus, building, contrivances for sashes, doors, blinds, and shutters; fire-escapes, and fire-engines; ribbon silk, and stocking-looms at work; specmens of painting on procelain, of printing on cotton, and weaving pictures in silk; dresses which enable the wearer to breathe under water, and to walk unhurt through fire. And here, too, the fair may see the operation of heading pins, performed by a female with only the same ease and rapidity as sovereigns are coined at the Mint.

Leaving the works of Man, the visitor may see, in the same building, the works of Nature? for underneath are the lodgings of Wild Beasts, who formerly rented a genteel first floor at Old Exeter 'Change. This collection contains several animals which are not to be found at the Zoological Gardens; and one in particular, a Mandril Ape, better known as "Happy Jerry," who sits in his chair smoking with all the gravity of a cobler at his club. Another animal of this species, together with a living Ourang-Outang, is to be seen at the Egyptian Hall in Piccadilly.

Opposite the King's Mews is the "Pavilion of the Gigantic Whale;" whose skeleton ought to be seen by every one, for, without inspecting it, no adequate idea can be formed of the enormous size and strength of the animal. Its total length is ninety-five French feet, and within its ribs twenty-four persons can sits on benches as in a room. Its bones are of prodigious bulk and weight; and before it was cut up, it weighed 480,000 lbs. Cuvire calculates it to have been nearly ten centuries old. It was found floating in the North Sea, between Belgium and England, in November 1827; and was towed on to the beach at Ostend, where it was dissected; it yielded 40,000 lbs. weight of oil. As we have described the solidity of the bones, our fair readers may be interested to know that the "Whalebones" they use are only the fittings up of the upper jaw, round which they use a sort of fringe, supplying the place of teeth; they are eight hundred in number. Some specimens of his skin, sinews, nerves &c. are shown; which, as may be supposed are exceedingly tough. The ligaments which unite the spinal vertebræ are almost of the consistency of wood. The tail is preserved entire. The bones of the dorsal fin are like those of the leg and feet of an elephant. The bulk of this whale is as superior to that of an elephant as the latter is to the largest bird. We forgot to mention that Leviathan keeps an album to receive the names of his visitors, and their tributes of homage to his greatness.

After seeing the skeleton of the largest of created animals, a visit to Carpenter's microscopic exhibition of animalculæ and insects will be more striking by the force of comparison. We entered into a detailed account of the curious objects that are viewed through the medium of the solar microscope, in our account of "Sights" last year; and "the wonders of the microscope" but too familiar to most of our readers to render any fresh description necessary. After witnessing the beautiful mechanism of nature, and the splendours of the insect tribe, a sight of what the ingenuity of man can effect by mechanical means, will be gratifying by contrast. At Becke's Museum in Tichborne Street, opposite the Haymarket, there is a curious collection of musical clocks and other jewelled toys of elaborate workmanship and the most costly decoration, which were constructed by a self-taught mechanic, for the Chinese and Indian markets. They consist of complicated arrangements of figures in motion, landscapes, with water-falls, &c. adorning the cases of clocks, surmounted by flowers composed of gems, which unfold and close their leaves. There are beautiful imitations of birds, one of them a canary of the size of life, the other a humming-bird in miniature, which not only sing, but in so doing move their beaks, wings, and tail, very naturally; and there is a golden elephant, who moves his trunk precisely in the manner of life,—a most ingenious application of mechanism, and "pretty to behold."

The Zoological Gardens afforded one of the most delightful, as well as instructive "sights for the summer." The picturesque little structures, filled with every variety of curious birds and beasts, which meet the eye at every turn of the walks, and the neat and commodious arrangements for the animals and their visitors, render this the most amusing and agreeable promenade imaginable. The attention is perpetually excited, and the curiosity gratified, without any fatigue or inconvenience; and whether as a lounge or a study, a visit to these beautitul Gardens is quite unique.

These are the "Sights" by day; Vauxhall supplies the only out-door entertainments for summer nights; and the rational plan, adopted by the proprietors this season, of confiuing the attractions to the walks in the open air, is felt to be a great improvement. The visitors may walk about under cover, but they are no longer crowded into a hot theatre to see a wretched vaudeville; and instead of rushing in a crowd to one spot at the ringing of a bell, they enjoy the amusements of the place while promenading the gardens. There are the concerts as usual, with comic songs; Joel the Altonian siffleur, a human mocking-bird; Michael Boai, with his melodious rattle on his chin; cosmoramas and other sights; and above all, the fire and waterworks, which surpass in splendour any other exhibition of the kind. If it were only for these and the illuminations, Vauxhall is worth visiting. We wonder the proprietors do not adopt gas lights; but perhaps their brilliancy would emulate too nearly the blaze of noonday.—*Spectator, July*, 30.

## MISCELLANEA.

MR. WELLESLEY.—The committal of this gentleman for contempt, which has occupied a great deal more of the public attention than it merited, was disposed of on Thursday, after several half-hearings. The committee of the House of commons had determined that Mr. Wellesley's privilege afforded him no protection. Mr. Beames, however, was Quixotic enough, notwithstanding the disclaimer of the House, to take up the privilege argument. As Mr. Beames was only junior counsel, and as Sir William Horne declined going on, there was at first some difficulty in hearing Mr. Beames; at length he was allowed to proceed, not in the capacity of counsel for Mr. Wellesley, but as *amicus curiæ*. The Lord Chancellor then, in a very luminous and able speech, delivered *ex tempore*, settled the point of law. His Lordship quoted all the authorities on the subject from the most remote ages; and concluded by observing, that had the Committee of the House of Commons come to a decision contrary to what they had done, yet still was he so very confident of the jurisdiction of the Court—so determined was he to support the authority and respect due to the administration of justice—that he would at his own personal risk have committed Mr. Wellesley for the contempt; but having received a letter from Mr. Wellesley, stating that he was confined to his bed by severe illness, he declined issuing an order for his immediate committal to the Fleet Prison. Yesterday the committal took place. Mr. Wellesley's sickness does not seem to have been quite so grievous as it was represented. He wished to drive a bargain with Lord Brougham, and to give up Miss Wellesley on conditions; but the Chancellor is no compounder of contempt offered to his own court—he would listen to no terms. The child will, it is supposed, be given up in the course of the week.

ROBERT TAYLOR.—The Magistrates have determined, in consequence of Taylor's attack on Walter the goaler, that he shall be treated in future in every respect as prisoners for misdemeanour are, and no indulgence shown him that others do not receive.

HETHERINGTON.—This man has been fined in four penalties of 20*l.* each, for publishing as many numbers of the *Poor Man's Guardian* without being stamped.

A FAMILY PARTY.—One of the exposées, that are not uncommon in the metropolis, took place at Bow Street and Worship Street—for it was at two offices—on Tuesday. The parties were a Mr. Giles, a picture-dealer, his wife, and a Mr Gale, a barrister. Mr. Giles met his wife in the Stand, hanging on Gale's arm; and on claiming her as his chattels, if not his goods, Gale knocked him down, and all the three were conveyed to the watchhouse. There Mrs. Giles entered into a long complaint of her husband's having beaten her, cut her nails to the quick, and prostituted her person to various noblemen, some of whom she named. She finished by invoking the protection of Mr. Thomas to keep her for Gale, and from her husband. The lady afterwards appeared before Mr. Broughton, with Mr. Lester, solicitor, and swore to the facts of her husband's cruelty. It turned out in the sequel that the story of the cruelty was eight years old. After a great deal of recrimination, the lady went home with her father. The old gentleman, who is said to be highly respectable, said nothing of his daughter's conduct, but he complained grieveously of her having passed a night in the watchhouse.

AN OLD WOMAN'S WILL.—At Chelmsford, last week, a will cause, which involved property to the amount of 15,000*l.* was tried before Mr. Justice Gazelee and a Special Jury. The testatrix, Mrs. Elizabeth Brand, died in January last, at the age of eighty. Till within ten months of her death, she had resided at Clavering; and had always evinced great fondness for her nephew and niece, to whom she bequeathed the whole of her estates real and personal. Her faculties, however, gradually became impaired, and she then manifested a great dislike to her two relatives. At this time Mr. Catlin, of the firm of Gibson and Catlin, bankers, of Saffron Walden, removed her to his house; and on the very day of her arrival, the Town-clerk and Mayor were introduced to her, and drew up a will which she signed, entirely excluding her nephew and niece. Shortly after the commencement of the evidence of Miss Brand, the niece, the Jury declared themselves satisfied, and found a verdict for the grand-nephew, Mr. J. H. Brand, who is heir to the property; thus setting aside the will made at Saffron Walpen.

Preparations for the Irish Ball.—Yesterday evening, a fashionable company attended at Drury Lane Theatre, to view the preparations which have been making for some time past previous to his Majesty's grand ball The Royel box and ante-room are splendidly decorated with crimson. The front of the box is embellished with yellow silk and red cloth, the bottom exhibiting the lion and the unicorn, with the royal Arms, while the top presents the devicis W. IV., a Crown and A. R. the whole ornamented with silver laurel leaves, the pit is covered with boards, and forms, with the stage a floor of unusual dimensions. The box are also decorated with crimson, and furnished with chairs profusely gilt. In the centre of the upper tier is presented the likenesses of their Majesties circled by a splendid star, supported by national flags. Among those present at the inspection were the Earl of Munster, Lord Castlereagh and Lennox, Marquis of Cleveland, Lady Ferguson, and various other ladies of distinction.

Mr. G. Calcraft.—This gentleman's Divorce Bill is again before parliament.

We perceive hat the Earl and Countess of Harrington (late Miss Foote!!) are arrived in town. His lordship's favourite amusement when a batchelor, was to drive round the town in his cab after nightfall, and he is now to be seen almost every evening with his lady making the accustomed round of Oxford street and the Strand.

Court of Chancery.—The Court of Chancery exhibits, just now, the most pointed and practical illustration of that sound and whole some reform which has begun to prevade every branch of our legal administration. When Lord Eldon resigned the seals there was a sum not much short of fifty millions completely locked up. Final judgments were, "like Angel visits, few and far between," and though the protraction of suits might be sport to the advocates who had the management, they were too often death to the unfortunate suitors. Since Lord Brougham has been on the Woolsack, the awards came so speedily that the Treasurer of the Court is likely to have empty coffers ere long.

Amongst the last arrivals at Quebec, of vessels from Ireland, with emigrants, we find the following:—Fisher, from Belfast; Eleanor, Sligo; Speculation, Sligo; George Wilkinson, Belfast; Chillas, Dublin; Chance, Belfast; Brown, Westport; Sally, Dublin; Tilney, Limerick; Andrew Nugent, Sligo; Iphigenia, Dublin; Kent, Derry; Dorothy, Derry; Thomas Gelstone, Belfast; Huntley, Derry; Lady, Stewart Dublin; Sophia, Derry; and Lady Digby, Sligo. Total number of emigrants up to the 14th June, 25,272.

The number of families which has emigrated to America this seas on from Carlisle and the neighbourhood is truly astonishing. During the lastmonth, upwards of sixty individuals have gone from Botchergate and War wick Bridge. An agency has been established in this city for some time, by which intending emigrants can now arrange every thing necessary for their departure, and be put in possession of that information here which could formerly be got only at the port of embarkation; and hence many, no doubt, have been led to emigrate who, probably, under other circumstances, would not have thought of it.—*Carlisle Journal.*

CAUSE OF SIR ROBERT PEEL'S DISLIKE OF THE PRESS.—Never was Luther wiser than when he threw the inkstand at the Devil's head! For the Devil dreads nothing but ink, and he takes himself to his heels as soon as he noses it.—*Börne.*

PRIVILGE.—Parliament men are as great princes as any in the world, when whatever they please is privilege of Parliament: no man must know the number of their privileges, and whatsoever they dislike is breach of privilege. The Parliamentary party, if the law be for them, call for the law: if it be against them, they will go to a Parliamentary way. If the law be for them, then for the law again. Like him that first called for sack to heat him; then small drink to cool his sack; then sack again to heat his small drink—*Selden.*

THE EX-KING OF FRANCE.—The Bourbons, among other kingly qualities, had a great disinclination to pay their debts. Besides Pfaffenhoffen and others, Charles the Tenth owed Count Isemburg about 300,000 francs, of which, with all his applications, the Count could never contrive to recover but 30,000. He has lately cited Charles before the Court of First Instance of the Seine, and obtained a judgment in absence against him.

THE DUCHESS OF BERRI.—If this lady had any political designs, she has seen fit to drop them. She is now in Tuscany, and is about to proceed to Leghorn to the sea-bathing. Blacas, De Conny, and Berthier de Marsan, have received orders from the Pie[illegible] quit its territories.

INSURRECTION [illegible] Clementine, which [illegible] brings the following [illegible] of which the author [illegible] few hours before the [illegible] execution of it, was to [illegible] nand's Day. The obj[illegible] negroes, was the destruc[illegible] black conspirators had [illegible] when almost the whole w[illegible] go out of the city, to see th[illegible] The Governor being inform[illegible] the negroes, immediately e[illegible] ant posts to be occupied b[illegible] The fête passed over witho[illegible] blacks, who were suspecte[illegible] in the morning; and one [illegible] to escape from the guard[illegible] a musket-shot. This is the[illegible] lost his life in consequence[illegible] The captain of the Clement[illegible] he left the port on the 12[illegible] was quiet.

INFERNAL MACHINE [illegible] sembling despatches, wer[illegible] Ferdinand, M. de Caloma[illegible] de Beira. Each of these [illegible] infernal machine. No acci[illegible] first two personages, as they[illegible] of having them steeped in w[illegible] opened by other persons. Bu[illegible] the Princess de Beira took o[illegible] haste, upon which a terrible[illegible] place. The imprudent secretary [illegible] with his face and breast dre[illegible] The report of the explosion a[illegible] persons, who immediately aff[illegible] ance. Part of the floor was dam[illegible] plosion.

The Navy.—The Isis, 50, one o[illegible] square-sterned frigates in the British [illegible] ordered to be fitted for sea forthwith. T[illegible] mouth, 45, is to be navigated to Leith [illegible] riggers of this yard, having been [illegible] hospital ship for the quarantine service the[illegible] *Letter from Chatham.*

Paganini at Cheltenham.—"It appears, says a letter from Cheltenham, "that Paganini had agreed to perform at the theatre for two thirds of the receipts; but finding that the house was not half full, in consequence of the prices being doubled, and the ball at the Rotunda, he refused to play unless he received 200 guineas beforehand. To this proposition the manager refused to accede; and having informed the audience thereof, the upshot of the event was, that Il Singer was alarmed at the tumultuous assembly which surrounded the hotel, that he was fain to perform at play-house prices. He himself received nothing, the receipts of the house being very little more than would defray its regular expences. We believe this is the only instance as yet upon record of Paganini's playing to empty benches, and himself unpaid."

Sharp Practice.—On Wednesday last week, the rector of the Stoke Damerel summoned a shipwright named Rundle, belonging to his Majesty's dock-yard at Devonport, before the petty sessions of that town, to pay the sum of *fourpence*, claimed by him as Easter dues to himself and wife!

The Rick Burners.—The whole expence to the county of Hants, arising from damage during the disturbances of the last winter, and the charges of the Special Commission, is very little short of 10,000*l.* [Does this include Mr. Bingham Baring's fifty pounds?]

REACH OF VOICE—EXTENT OF CHURCHES.—The Romanists built large churches—it was enough if they heard the murmur of the mass, and saw the elevation of the host; but ours are to be fitted for auditories. I can hardly think it practicable to make a single room so capacious, with pews and galleries, as to hold above 2,000 persons, and all to hear the service and see the preacher. The position of the pulpit requires consideration: a moderate voice may be heard 50 feet distant before the preacher, 30 feet on each side, and 20 behind; and not this, unless the pronunciation be distinct and equal, without dropping the voice at the last member of the sentence. A Frenchman is heard farther than an English preacher, because he raises his voice at the last words of a sentence, like the Roman orators. A church should therefore be 90 feet long and 60 broad, besides a chancel at one end, and a belfry and portico at the other.—*WREN's, Lives of Architects*, p. 213-14.

INDIAN GRANITE QUARRIES.——In the granite quarries near Seringapatam, the most enormous rocks are separated from the solid rock by the following neat and simple process:—The workman having found a portion of the rock sufficiently extensive, and situated near the edge of the part already quarried, lays bare the upper surface, and marks on it a line in the direction of the intended separation, along which a groove is cut with a chisel, about a couple of inches in depth. Above this groove a narrow line of fire is then kindled, and maintained till the rock below is thoroughly heated, immediately on which a line of men and women, each provided with a pot full of cold water, suddenly sweep off the ashes, and pour the water into the heated groove, when the rock at once splits with a clean fracture. Square blocks of six feet in the side, and upwards of eighty feet in length, are sometimes detached, by this method.

The population of Edinburgh and Leith is 191,909, being an increase in ten years of 23,074.

BOMBAY,—Printed and Published for the PROPIETOR by SHEECRUSTNA JAGUNNATHJEE, at the Courier Press No 7, Bell-lane, where all communications addressed to the EDITOR

...g was re-
...ed—the File-firing very
... but be observed, that they
...mmon fault with all troops.
...nd, (or set of drums and fifes)
... played during every move-
... cadence of the men was slow ;
...ients were equally so. No Ca-
...th them---no Light Infantry or
...cted their formations (15).
...ing, Runjeet gave a party to Lady
... which many ladies, from our
...ed, as well as His Lordship, Staff,
...fficers. The Maharajah's tents
... mile from the right bank of the
... the river. There was two large
... tents, one in rear of the other,
...iderable area enclosed by high
... inside of a red, the outside of a
... Also, on the right side, two en-
...ch end of an enclosed passage
... compound—they were formed
...nahs resting on silver poles—
...esent archways. The two tents
...color—with five Shameeanahs in
... silver poles, the ground cover
...ts. The nearest tent was of
...t, with embroidered compart-
..., representing flowers with two
...ently,) at each angle of the base
... The poles were gilded, and at
...de were three golden chairs—one
...ed for the throne. There were
...s of crimson velvet, upon which he
... Behind the three chairs was his
... Shameeanahs were all of crimson
... that next to the nearest tent was
...geous—the Ch,hut was a complete
...old, worked with emeralds and other
... stones, to represent flowers. On the
... the Shameeanahs was a garden, in
...ome rice has been sown only a few
...ore, and which, by constant watering,
...rung up to the height of three or four
...—the beautiful green was set off to ad-
...g by the contrast it afforded to the light-
brown color of the walks ; at each angle of which were artificial trees, representing Cypresses. Even the ground on which these tents were pitched, was, a few days before his arrival, a small hill—which rendered the whole affair more like the act of enchantment, than the production of art. The distant view of this encampment from the left bank represented a crimson palace encircled by a wall of gold.

The entertainment commenced with fire-...ks, which were inferior to those I have seen at Lucknow—had there been more time they would have been better. The only thing observable in them, was the firing off of a firework which darted forth two animals (apparently deer)—one in chase of the other !

The whole party, European and Native, were seated on either side of the Shameeanahs—except the space opposite to that where Runjeet and His Lordship, &c. were seated (18) or the upper end—the whole of the centre was occupied by a party from the Maharajah's Battalion of *Amazons !* These young ladies were richly dressed in the usual native manner—but each armed with a bow and arrows. Some of the most accomplished nautched and sang to their music—in front of the noble guest and host—and in the rear of this set, were seen girls dancing to the music, two in a set, and at the same time with an arrow in each hand, making an attack on each other, giving and parrying blows—and retiring and advancing within a very small circle ! One of the Chiefs of these Amazons, (their Commander, I believe,) on some wetted gold-sand being produced and given to Rujeet (who commenced the attack) —threw some at Lord William, who returned it—Runjeet honored Lady William with some —and the Amazon went round and threw a little into most of the Ladies and many of the Gentlemen's faces—by which some were half blinded—the Maharajah among the rest, and in his only eye ! The Maharajah next showed his jewels—among which was the "*Kohi-Noor*,) (mountain of light,) which was obtained from *Shahsoogah*. now at Loodianah, for his liberation from confinement ! This diamond is as large as an egg—inestimable—no value has been put on it—and it is said to be the largest in the world ! Sweetmeats were introduced, and a kind of spirit, very strong and bitter. The party broke up at eight o'clock.

It was observable, that on the 27th, and on the present occasion, the greatest regularity and order prevailed—no confusion of any kind—though there was not above one Company of Infantry at the outer entrance !

31st.— In the morning, Runjeet came over to see the Horse Artillery exercise—the exer-

(14) This is a bad practice, and spoils the march o the Troops.

(15) *Qui Hi* (Hurk. 25th Oct. 1821) thinks there are European Officers in Runjeet's service in Russian pay. Monsieur Ventura and Courte command the Infantry, Monsieur Allard the Cavalry. There is an European (Artillery) deserter in charge of some troops in some small Fort; but no other Europeans in his service. Runjeet has 21,000 regular Infantry, one-third under European Officers. About 3 or 4,000 Cavalry under Monsieur Allard, 10 or 11,000 more Cavalry, and the rest of his Troops are from Jagheerdars. Total about 60,000 regulars and irregulars ! The political question I will not enter into. The interview has exhibited the strength of each party ! The Troops had tents. The regular Troops, under European Officers, have messes of 10 men each, and their victuals are cooked for them. There were many tasteful encampments on the bank. Runjeet delights to spend the day in a small tent near the river, with Qunats round it.

(16) The flowers were similar to those in the interior of the Taj at Agra.

(17) When the whole of his Troops were out on the ...th, the yellow dresses of the Cavalry looked well at a ...d's right, Lord William

...e Lancers and Skinner's men fire at marks at full-speed—the two latter at intervals during the Howitzer (two) practice, with grape, shrapnells, and shells—with which he was much pleased. He went up to the Curtain and exclaimed—" what troops could advance against such a fire?" The Curtains were riddled ! He wished to see a small object struck, and put up his own Chattah, which was struck in the centre by a shot from a six-pounder, levelled by Lieutenant Campbell, Horse Artillery—when he asked for, and shook hands with that Officer. Runjeet tried a shot himself with no effect ; nor could his Chief of Artillery even strike the Curtain ! After the practice, two of the six-pounders, belonging to the Horse Artillery, with Horses and Ammunition, were presented, at his request, to Runjeet. In the evening, Runjeet was entertained with fireworks &c. (19)

1st November.—The Camp broke up—the Governor General marching to Putteealah, and the troops, to the places from whence they came. This day and the next, heavy rain fell, and the march of the troops occasioned the loss of many camels, and much damage.

On the breaking up of the Camp, a highly complimentary letter was received from Capt. Benson, his Lordship's Military Secretary, by General Adams, thanking him for all the arrangements he had made, and for the perfect discipline of the Troops—not one single complaint having been made against any individual —and begging Commanding Officers of Corps to accept his thanks. European Officers were not allowed to go across the river without applying to Capt. Wade. Considering the feeling which might be supposed to exist on the part of the Chiefs, &c. it is highly creditable that there should have been no occurrence, or insult offered to any, deserving of notice. (20) It proves the absolute sway possessed by Runjeet over people, many of whom may be supposed to have interests foreign to his own. In 1804, he had not perhaps more than 10,000 men, and now he has nearly 60,000 (21). There is however a political maxim, which gives the superiority, not to number, but to the direction of force by foresight, and a commanding genius ;

MILES ET JUDEX.

(19) Upon this occasion, the Lord of Cashmeer and Lord Wm. drank a little of Runjeet's favorite liquor ; and they parted in the highest terms of friendship—but nothing of politics was spoken of, Qui Hi may be assured !

(20) The influence of Capt Wade is no doubt advantageous to the European character, and Runjeet has confidence in our Government.

(21) His Revenue is said to be 2½ or 3 Croses of Rs.

## REGULATION V. OF 1831.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HARKARU AND CHRONICLE.

SIR.---At length the mountain is delivered and out has come the mouse, in the shape of Regulation No. V. of 1831! Whether it will produce more benefit to the expectants than the mouse did, the *working* alone will decide. The famed Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit Judges have, I am told, shewn a woeful failure; such was foretold by many, and perhaps by some as good *Judges* as those who framed the rules. Can you, Mr. Editor, tell us what has caused all this delay, and still protracts it, in the establishment of a second Sudder Court at Allahabad ? I have heard that numberless bandying of references has taken place and though this 5th regulation at last sets the matter at rest about the uncertainty of its establishment, it is not decided what Judges are to be *absorbed* from the Court at Calcutta and *transported* to that at Allahabad.

Has it been published in Ascalon that this same system of investing the natives with great judicial powers has been tried in the sister Government of Madras and turned out a most gross and total failure ? What better result can be expected of it here, when every native you interrogate on the subject (of course I mean those natives of the Mofussil, who reside on and manage their own estates and have constant recourse to our courts, and not such as from whom a late Chief Judge of His Majesty's Supreme Court obtained his valuable and correct information and so decidedly formed the opinion delivered before the Committee of the House of Lords) exclaims against it, and declares that the Courts will be given up to plunder. They know themselves much better than we do ! and this judgment added to the opinion which all *experienced Judges* have formed of their nature and character ought to make us extremely cautious of entrusting them with power. The check imposed of one Judge in a district over all these Functionaries is not sufficient ! with all his zeal and diligence he will generally be so overwhelmed with business as to have little time and inclination left often unheeded, and its certain consequence will be, that causes of them will be greatly facilitated. A superior controul nearer the districts than these two Sudder Courts of Calcutta and Allahabad, should be established, and I think no better could be substituted than allowing the present Courts of Appeal to remain with the powers the present Sudder of Calcutta posseses. A few changes in the Members of them would perhaps be necessary to render them efficient, and if supplied with good *working men*, I have no doubt of their being fully as efficacious and useful in all respects as the two proposed Sudder Courts. Let each Court consist of 3 Judges on an equal Salary of 45,000 Sonat Rs ; give them power to try all regular, special and summary Appeals from the several zillahs of their division ; and in their Criminal capacity to receive from the criminal Judges of the zillahs the records of all cases, the offences detailed in which require a more exemplary punishment than 7 years imprisonment and 39rattans.

By what I can gather from the sentiments of many intelligent unbiassed natives given on the subject in many districts, this is the plan that will be the most acceptable to them, and I am sure the most likely to effect the aim and end of a good administration ; justice will be afforded with as little delay as possible : will be near the Community and easy of access, and the controul of the Courts will rectify errors, maintain regularity, and enforce attention and strictness of duty on the Zillah Judges.

In the present temper of the Times, when the system here appears to be to find out with how little expence Justice can be administered, it may be expected a comparative scale of the present and proposed Establishments should be given. Leaving fraction out of the question, calculating in round numbers and not pretending to precise accuracy, I believe the charges of the present Sudder to be nearly as follows :

| | Per annum |
|---|---|
| 1 Judge..... .. .. Sa. | Rs. 60,000 |
| 4 ditto at 55,000.. .. .. .. | " 2,22,000 |
| Register.. . ... .. | " 37,000 |
| Writers, Law Officers, Omlah and Expences 3,000 per men.. .... | " 36,000 |
| Total..... | 3,55,000 |
| Six Courts of Appeal of 14 Judges ; say at each 42,000 per annum..... .. | 5,88,000 |
| Writers, Omlah and Expences per mensem each 1,000.. .. .. | 72,000 |
| Total, Sicca Rupees.... .. | 10,15,000 |
| PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT, | per annum |
| Six Courts, 18 Judges at 45,000 st, rs, each | 8,10,000 |
| Writers, Omlah and Expences..... | 72,000 |
| Total Sonaut Rupees.. .. | 8,82,000 |
| Which deducted from the calculated cost of the existing Establishment, leaves exclusive of the difference of value between sonaut and sicca Rupees a saving of per annum .... ..... | 1,33,000 |

I remain Sir,

*Moorshedabad, 20th November*, 1831. S.

# EUROPE.

## IRELAND.

The Catholic bishops assembled in grand synod in Dublin, have agreed to two petitions, one for the promotion of education, the other for the establishment of the poor laws in Ireland. Great complaints are made against the Irish magistracy. The class of persons who ought to compose that body are more in Paris or in London than in Dublin, and the absentee magistrates are to blame for the misconduct of those who, if the former staid at home, would never be in the commission.

Sir Hussey Vivian has succeeded Sir J. Byng in the lieutenant generalship of the Irish staff. Sir J. Byng, in his farewell order, has spoken in the highest terms of the officers and men, of their sense, duty, their moderation and forbearance in difficult circumstances, and of their excellent discipline. An after order adds the like compliment from the commander-in-chief, and his Majesty's approbation. In the words of the order—If any thing could enhance the value of this honour, it will be the knowledge that the lieutenant-general and the troops in Ireland are indebted for it to a representation made by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, of their high state of discipline, and meritorious services upon every occasion.

At a great meeting of the magistracy of Clare and Galway, the stipendiary magistrate opened the business of the day. Captain Warburton, gave a minute account of the several murders, and attempts to murder, which had taken place within the county of Galway *during the last month*. He stated that the system of robbing arms and administering unlawful oaths was in full sway—that within the single barony of Longford, in this county, several murders have been committed since the commission sat in Galway, and several other outrages against life and property, as appeared by the sworn informations read to the meeting. The bare recital of the numberless bloody deeds committed in the county of Galway was sufficient to awaken the most hardhearted or infatuated. Various resolutions were unanimously agreed to by the magistrates, calling on the government at length to do something to check the present reign of terror and assassination.

The jury, in the Newtonbarry case, have returned no verdict, and are discharged by the coroner. They consisted partly of Catholics, and partly of Protestants, and it is a circumstance curiously illustrative of the state of political feeling in that unhappy country, that the one party differed as much from the other, as if neither could even by accident see an object or action in the light in which it presented itself to the other. It is expected that the government will proceed in its own way to punish the offenders

On Wednesday an inquest was held in Castlepollard on the body of Margaret O'Leary, a cripple and mendicant, who was mortally wounded by a shot from the police on that day, while in the arms of another pauper, who was likewise personally deformed was shot dead on that day. Verdict—'We find that deceased, Margaret O'Leary, came by her death from a gunshot wound received from a constable, who was one of a party police who fired on the people in Castlepollard on the 23d May last, of which wounds he lingered and pined from the time the said wound was inflicted till she died yesterday. We find that it has not been proved to us from the evidence before us that the police were justified in firing on the people."

## SCOTCH REFORM BILL.

TO THE LORD ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND.

MY LORD—A letter having appeared in the *Morning Post* of Monday, signed "An Independent Freeholder of Forfarshire," in which your Lordship's political conduct is virulently abused, and the state of public feeling in Scotland generally, and more particularly in Forfarshire, grossly misrepresented, I, as a proprietor resident in that country, think that such an epistle should not go wholly unanswered. Feeling, as I do, the fullest confidence that your Lordship's high character requires no defence from me, nor indeed from any man, I shall address myself to that part of the "Independent Freeholder's" lucubration which has reference to the county wherewith I have honour to be connected.

Passing over the three paragraphs of bombast introductory to the "Independent's" three grounds of objection to the Scotch Reform Bill, let us take these grouds *seriatim*.

1st. The "Independent" denies that Scotland generally regards the measure as either expedient or requisite : "notwithstanding," says he, "the assertion of an honourable member in the Lower House, and the subsequent observations of a noble lord in the Upper House ;" meaning the Honourable Mr. Maule, member for Forfarshire, and Viscount Duncan. How does he support this first objection ? By referring to the returns of persons elected to represent Scotland in the present Parliament ; which, he triumphantly states, only show a majority of three in favour of the Bill. Why, is not this very fact, that of the members returned under the present atrocious system, there is a majority however small, in favour of a measure which at once and for ever strikes at the root of that system, as strong a fact as could be adduced against the views of this same Freeholder ? He then goes on to say, that, in further proof of the Anti-Reform state of feeling in Scotland, he is willing to take the state of Forfarshire itself; where we are told, "the aggregate *amounts* of the annual income of its landed proprietors *amount* to the sum of 220,000*l.* ; of which 120,000*l.* belongs to the individuals whose petition against the Bill was presented *to* Parliament, leaving thereby an excess of 20,000*l.* per annum on the side of those who fearlessly came forward to oppose their sentiments to the present measure of Scotch Reform." This astounding statement is a sufficient proof that the *aerial* Freeholder (for so I have good reason to think him) is at all events independent of the vulgar trammels of truth and honesty. Allowing the annual rental to be correctly given at 220,000*l.* per annum, I distinctly and positively deny, that the Anti-Reformers are in possession of 120,000*l.* of the same; for, by a calculation made from authentic data, the aggregate rental of the petitioners is, at the very utmost, 48,200*l.* per annum, and I doubt not that every shilling they draw over and above this sum may be given to their "independent" *advocate*, without defraying his nocturnal consumption of malt. On the Reform side, we have one estate in Forfarshire, which, of itself, exceeds this last and only true estimate of the Anti-Reform property of the county. A scribbler, whose facts are of the nature just exposed, may very naturally indulge in vituperation—may talk of the "arrogance" and "misrepresentation" of the advocates of the measure, with your Lordship at their head : we know, and the people of Scotland know, such abuse to be mere

" ——— sound and fury,
Signifying nothing."

But the Freeholder, after having written these big and unimportant words, feels, like Bob Acres, a "sort of valour" rising, and "odd's triggers!' he ventures to attack the statement of Mr. Maule and Lord Duncan, with reference to the county meeting at which the Anti-Reformers were defeated. That his Lordship, in the dignified assembly of which he is a member, and that the honourable gentleman, from that seat which for ten successive Parliaments he has filled with the highest honour and consistency, should have attempted to mislead the public with reference to facts of which they could not have been ignorant, is a brilliant idea, worthy of the brain of

" an 'Independent' rambling on
In silly lucubration, fancy free !"

I pledge myself to come forward by name, if necessary, to prove the accuracy of the representation made by Lord Duncan and Mr. Maule concerning a meeting at which I had the pleasure of assisting, and of witnessing the resolutions of the Anti-Reformers (who, be it remembered, had canvassed the whole county) rejected, and an amendment adopted in favour of Reform by a majority of 60 to 24 of the really independent freeholders of Forfarshire. And such being the case, how could the noble lord or the honourable member sit quietly by at the presentation of a petition misrepresenting the wishes and feeling of the county ?

2nd. The "Independent's" second ground of objection is, that "your Lordship has proceeded on a supposed equalization of the standard value of property in England and Scotland, as constituting the basis of the elective qualification in burghs in the latter, which he holds to be a most erroneous calculation." And how does he support this second objection ? By asserting that almost every one of the London householders will be included in the 10l. qualification, while in Edinburgh not more than one in fourwill possess houses of that value, and that in the smaller towns the disproportion will be as one to one hundred. But is the "Independent" blind to the incalculable benefit that must result from taking the representation of Edinburgh out of the hands of a despicable junta of thirty-three individuals, delivered over, body and soul, to the Dundas dynasty ; and giving it to a respectable, unbiassed constituency ... 9,385 ? Is he ignorant that Glasg... at present has but the fourth o... member, will, by ... returned by a ...

Aberdeen, now having but the fith part of a member, will, by the Bill, have one member returned by a constituency of 1,166? and so on in a just gradation. These are facts which, however unimportant in the eyes of the *Independent advocate* of corruption, have received the unanimous, grateful, and enthusiastic acknowledgment of Scotland, and especially of the middle and manufacturing classes of that industrious and prosperous country.

3. This third objection is a gem in its way. I shall therefore copy it *verbatim*.

"Your Bill proposes to extend the right of voting to a class of persons whose sentiments in its favour have never been publicly declared, but on the contrary, *as individuals*, have been expressed hostile to such provisions."

In opposition to this formidable body of "individualized sentiments," I beg to quote the fact, that of the fifteen districts of rotten boroughs in Scotland, twelve returned members favourable to the Reform Bill—a sufficiently public declaration, one would think, against the present abominable system, and in favour of one which must of necessity annihilate that pernicious family influence so long the degradation and curse of Scotland. The people of that country, my Lord, are deeply sensible of the blessings to be anticipated from the measures at present in progress; and however their now fawning foes may "nibble, dribble, scribble" on the details of the Bill, the Nation looks with confidence to its passing into a law, and with grateful satisfaction to your Lordship's incessant exertions for the honour and welfare of your country.

Before I conclude, I cannot but notice a passage in the "Independent's" letter, equally illustrative of the natural elegance and prodigious polish of his mind. He says, "the 17,000 ragamuffins that signed the Edinburgh petition —from which, I mean, however, to except a small fractional part of the respectable classes —will know how to estimate the political consistency of the Lord Advocate," &c. O rare! Here we have the "respectable classes" forming a portion of 17,000 ragamuffins, and only "a small fractional part" of these respectable classes to be excepted from the imputation of belonging to the said 17,000 ragamuffins! ! Really if the "Independent" speaks thus "scholarly and wisely" of his countrymen, we shall begin to question his claim to the title of "*L'ami* du peuple," which in private has been claimed for him.

Hoping your Lordship will excuse the length into which these remarks have run, I remain, my Lord, your Lordship's faithful servant.

A FOR-FARSHIRE FREEHOLDER.

Westminster, 12th July, 1831.

## TOPICS OF THE DAY

### THE DEBATES OF THE WEEK

New arguments in the discussion of the Reform Bill may be desiderated, but the public can no longer complain of languor in carrying it on. The vigorous conduct of the Opposition on Tuesday, throws all bygone exploits of either side of the House, at least for many years past, into the shade. Mr Lambton once got up a debate on the motion for fresh candles, and the penalty of pleading in the dark. But that memorable contest fell short of the exhibition of Tuesday, Lord Castlereagh gave in at half-past five; Mr. Mackworth Praed did not capitulate till a quarter before seven. There was also a small difference in the object as well as in the issue of the two struggles. Mr Lambton was contending against a Cabinet which the people hate more heartily, and contemn more entirely than they ever did any Ministry, not excepting even Lord Castlereagh's. Mr. Lambton's conduct was bold; that of Mr. Pringle and Mr. Praed was only impudent. The rule of the House, by which any members may move an adjournment as often as he sees fit, was framed as a safeguard for the people. It was meant to enable those to delay who were too feeble to withstand. It is an expedient and a rude one, for checking unlawful power —not for upholding it. It is given to the Minority in the House for the protection of the majority without. When the majority without sympathize with the majority within, the minority must give way to phisical if not to moral compulsion. This is the only rule of social government. If no restraint of common sense will prevail on the nominees of the Boroughmongers to behave with common decency, they must be expelled—sent forth to breathe the common air, for eight days, that they may cool their tempers and fit themselves for the company of the people representatives. Let them preserve in their factions obstruction a little longer, and the majority must, in self-defence, turn them out of the House like a discarded bill.

The Ministers have impressed on their friends the propriety of not replying to the speeches of the Opposition; and they have been obeyed. But there is a prudent limit to silence. We ought not on every occasion to answer a folly, but if he was presumptious in consequence of our forbearance, we must apply the rod. Because Sir Charles Wetherell abuses the King's English and despises braces, it does not follow that Ministers should neglect their grammer and their hose; but they may, and ought, notwithstanding, to silence Sir Charles Wetherell's eternal babble. His impudence of assertion, his bald witticisms, his blundering metaphors, his arrogance, and his ignorance, his contempt of fact, of courtesy, should receive their due castigation. [illegible] session, Mr. Hobhouse showed up his [illegible] most successfully, and Sir Fran[illegible] chastised his insolence as it [illegible] course be pursued this session—few cuts, but well-directed and unsparingly applied— and we engage that he shall sing dumb for a week.

There is another personage whom it would be well to silence—the ex-member for Weymouth. This gentleman has all the emptiness and pertinacity of Sir Charles, without his moping and mowing. You can laugh at the latter, if you cannot laugh with him. But Sir Edward Sugden has nothing of the nature of a laugh in him or about him—he is prig, and nothing but prig. Think of this dapperling creeping under the ropes and throwing up his hat in the face of all England! And think of his minikin backer. Mr. J. Knight, with his 500*l.* worth of representative dignity in his pocket, telling Ministers that they dare not venture on a round with his honourable and learned friend!

What is the value of the objections that have been urged against the Bill since the motion for the Committee? Have they any recommendation of novelty? Is there either soundness or plausibility in the pick of them? Let us hear the puffer of little newspapers, Captain Gordon. "The Bill will augment the influence of Dissenters and Roman Catholics." It augments the influence of property doubtless. Is the Episcopal Church as poor in worldly possession as it is rich in heavenly wisdom? Is all the land of Ireland in the hands of the parish priest and their followers?

What says Lord Maitland? The Bill is in its principle pernicious, and in its details absurd; but he will be content to accept it nevertheless, if Ministers transfer Appleby from Schedule A to schedule B! Then comes the grand argument of all—"why take as a standard the return of 1821?" Why not? It is impartial at least; no consideration of the question of Reform could mislead those who made it. The contrary is notoriously the fact with respect to the returns of 1831.

But not the breaking down of the mail some night in 1821." says the witty Sir Robert Peel, "be the cause of adding that convenient five which saves Malton from disfranchisement?" But might not the breaking down of the mail before it reached Malton be the cause why the five was not ten? Unquestionably, accident might here and there affect the returns of 1821; but it was quite as likely to affect them the one way as the other. We do not seek to exclude accidents, unless, like those of the returns of 1831, they are made on purpose.

But then the number of 10*l.* houses, it is said, would have been a more rational criterion. It might, had it been ascertainable; but it was not, from any existing returns. And if returns had been ordered, they would have been open to ten times more abuse than even the population returns are. We are told, for the thousandth time, that Ministers themselves have repeatedly changed their views, in respect to the standard laid down by them. this is simply a falsehood. With the expectation of Downlon and St. Germains, where, on inquiry, it has been shown that that part of the Bill which requires every borough to have at least 300 voters can by no means be fulfilled, not one borough is included in Schedule A which has more, nor in Schedule B which has less than 2,000 inhabitants. But what if they had? There is no magic in the number 2,000, more than in 2,500. The boroughs in Schedule A are disfranchised on the assumption that they cannot exercise the franchise to the advantage of the public. In some of them, a decline of population has produced patronage; in some, patronage has produced a decline of population; but they have all one common feature —they do not possess in themselves the means of independence. Either they must be cut off, or patronage must remain.

"But," screams Mr. Wynne, "your reform boroughs because of the changes that have taken place in four hundred years—why not because of the changes that have taken place in ten?" Would then the Final measures men have a fresh Reform Bill every ten years? Do such reasoners aim at our understanding, or only at our patience?

The same gentleman would fain on Wednesday have prevailed on the House to determine the number of members required for the towns and districts on whom members were meant to be bestowed, before it proceeded to disfranchise at all. This was putting disfranchisement on a new footing. A place was to be deprived of its members, not because it was incapable or unworthy of the franchise, but because another place was equally capable and worthy. Of course, if it were determined that no extension was called for, Sarum and Gatton must remain; if two members only were wanted, one of these immaculates must capitulate; but the other was secure from molestation. The man who gravely offered this proposition, we need not say, is one of our Parliamentary oracles, and when he opes his mouth there is not a puppy in the House dare venture to bark.—*Spectator, July* 16.

## THE VOTES.

This is a very meagre document; but the dry way in which it puts the brawling scene of Tuesday night is amusing. Having noticed the result of division on Lord Maitland's Apple-pye motion, which brings down the business to twelve o'clock, the record proceeds—

"*Mercurii* 13° *die Julii*, 1831.

"Motion made, and question put,—'That the debate be now adjourned till this day;'—The House divided; ayes 102. noes 328: Question again proposed, 'That Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair:'—Whereupon motion made and question put, 'That the House do now adjourn:'—The House divided; ayes 286:—Question again proposed, 'That Speaker do now leave the chair:'—Debate arising thereupon, motion made, and question put, 'That the debate be adjourned till Thursday:'—The House divided; ayes 63, noes 235:—Question again proposed, 'That Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair:'—Whereupon motion made, and question put.—'That the House do now adjourn:'—Motion, by leave, withdrawn:—Question again proposed, 'That Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair:—Debate arising thereupon, motion made, and question put, 'That the debate be adjourned till this day:' The House divided; ayes 44, noes 214:—Question again proposed, 'That Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair:'—Whereupon motion made, and question put, 'That the House do now adjourn:'—The House divided; ayes 37, noes 203: Question again proposed, 'That Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair:'—Debate arising thereupon motion made, and question put,—'That the debate be adjourned till Friday:'—The House divided; ayes 25, noes 187:—Question again proposed, 'That Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair:'—Whereupon motion made, and question put, That the House do now adjourn:'—The House divided; ayes 24, noes 187:—Question, 'That Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair,' put, and agreed to:—Bill considered in Committee; Committee report progress; to sit again this day." Adjourned at seven.

According to the *Times* report, there was another motion—namely, that Mr. Gordon be now heard; but this, we suppose, must have been put while the Clerks were nodding. It would be unfair if only members of the Honourable House had that privilege.

We stated last week a number of projected, amendments in the Reform Bill: the list goes forward, and the Bill stands still. There are now thirteen more notices of motions on the Votes.

Two members to the Isle of Wight—Hughes.

Penryn to return two members, and the voters to be freeholders resident for six weeks, and householders paying scot and lot—Freshfield.

All householders to have a vote, or to be exempted from taxes, rates, and militia duties —Hunt.

Peers interfering in elections to be fined 10,000*l.* for the first, 20,000*l.* for the second, and to be degraded and banished for life for the third offence—Hunt.

Triennial parliaments—Wilkes.

Petersfield to be placed in Schedule B—Joliffe.

Schedule B to be postponed until population returns of 1831 are ready—Peers Williams.

Annuitants voting for cities being counties to be put on the same footing as freemen—Sir Ed. Scott.

Christchurch to be joined to Lambeth, and Guildford to be omitted in Schedule B--Denison.

All places having more than 400 electors to retain the right of returning two members -Warrender.

Bishop's Castle to be placed in Schedule B. —Knight.

Political rights of freemen to remain as they are at present—E. Peel.

Hedon to be struck out from Schedule A. and with Liberty of Holderness put in Schedule C. Farrand.

As not one of these amendments has the slightest chance of being carried, the country may be inclined to ask, why they are to be put? One or two by pretended friends.

## INSENSIBILITY OF THE INSECT TRIBE.

The Opposition are exceedingly angry because Ministers do not answer them. What delusion! they have been answered a hundred times before they spoke.

The Children in the Wood say to *Walter*, who has slain their trustee's bravo, "Kill him again! such a villain can't be too dead"—we should say, too, of our trustees' tools, "Kill them again, such rogues can't be too dead"—but we know it would be waste of time and trouble. It is true, that if the brains are out the man will die; but there is a secret in natural history which explains the vitality of the Faction after they have been a hundred times knocked, on the head in argument. Shakspeare was in error when he supposed that beetles were as sensitive as giants. It is proved that the insect tribe will resist the very strongest provocations to die. In a very useful little publication, called "Knowledge for the People, or the Why and Because," (which the Opposition would be much better employed in improving their mind from than in raising objections without cause or effect) we find many curious facts illustrative of animal economy mentioned! "The naturalist, Leuwenhoeck, had a mite which lived eleven weeks transfixed on a point for microscopical observation."—P. 229. This was a mighty opposition to Death—the great Reformer, indeed! People improperly talk of dying hard like a man. The Boroughmongering Faction is dying hard like a mite. It has been already five months stuck on the point of the Bill for miscroscopic observation; and it bids foul to fill up the mite's age of struggling.

"Vaillant caught a locust at the Cape of Good Hope, and after excavating the intestines, he filled the abdomen with cotton, and stuck a steel-pin through the thorax; yet the feet and antennæ were in full play after the the lapse of five months." The story of Vaillant's barbarity is disgusting: but the parallel in all, save that respect, is exact. Our locust of Boroughmongery is caught, and at the Cape of Good Hope—its greedy abdomen is excavated and filled with something less smooth than cotton—the King and Country have run a pin

"A decapitated [illegible] table, and recognise a preci[illegible] the edge."

This is exactly what our peo[illegible] cannot do—they walk without [illegible] any beetle, but they have no [illegible] cipices when on the very edge o[illegible] respect the insects have a vast su[illegible]

"Colonel Pringle decapitated [illegible] lulæ, or dragon-flies, one of whi[illegible] lived for four months, and another [illegible] which seems rather odd, he could [illegible] alive those with their heads on [illegible] days."

Thus it is, too, with the Oppo[illegible] dragons who have no heads are [illegible] while Sir Robert Peel, who has a [illegible] not hold out above a few days, [illegible] bed, because a man with a head h[illegible] pillow; but the dragon-flies wi[illegible] keep humming, and stinging, [illegible] night and day.

It is clear, then, that to disse[illegible] waste of time. Smoking then[illegible] process of destruction—and that [illegible]

## AN IMPORTANT INVE[illegible]

A few days ago the *Times* had [illegible] announcement:—"A very ingen[illegible] mechanism has been lately invente[illegible] Italian gentleman of the name of [illegible] this country. One of its objects is [illegible] to write faster than any system of [illegible] hitherto known, or than any orator [illegible] But this is not all. Many copies of a [illegible] legibly written, may be taken at the [illegible] while it is rehearsing. It is played [illegible] the fingers like a musical instrument, [illegible] manuscript is rolled off a clylinder du[illegible] course of writing. By employing it, [illegible] may be copied while the reader is pe[illegible] and as fast as it can be read. The Ju[illegible] the bench may, by its means, take do[illegible] depositions of witnesses while his mi[illegible] tent with the bearings of the evidence. By a little habit, even the blind may be made to use an instrument which will enable them to copy faster than any short-hand writer. This ingenious machine has many other advantages which, if realised according to its inventor's expectations, will produce great changes in our present system of written or telegraphic communication." We have long conceived, that the labour of written communication might be gr[illegible]ly reduced; and that the art of short-hand[illegible]ing might be rendered as rapid and perfect as the art of communication by speech. It is found that a rapid speaker may utter about 7000 words an hour, or about two words a second. Now, the systems of short-hand which we have examined require, on an average, the combination of two characters to represent each word: that is to say, the short-hand writer must combine four characters every second to enable him to follow a rapid speaker. Greater simplicity is attempted to be attained by the use of arbitrary characters in some system; but in proportion to the number of single characters representing single words, is the difficulty of acquiring the requisite dexterity in the use of those systems. There are not many short-hand writers who, after years of practice, can take down verbatim, in characters to be transcribed without liability to error, the speech of a fluent speaker: there are few, very few short-hand writers who could sustain the test of taking down what is read from a printed work, and presenting an accurate copy. By making the most of pauses in a discourse they manage to follow ordinary speakers very closely; but all the existing systems of short-hand have the effect, that the labour of the subsequent transcription of the notes is requisite: and that this transcription is scarcely ever free from error, since short-hand writers employ only single characters and the consonants of the alphabet. This last sentence would be thus represented fully in short-hand characters:—B mking th mst f pss n dskrs th mng t fllw rdnr spkrs vry clsl bt ll th xstng sstms f shrthnd v th dfkt tht th lbr f sbsqut trnscrptn f th nts s rqst nd tht ths trnscrptn s scrcl vr fr frm rrr sins shrthndrtrs mpl nl sngl krktrs f th lfbt. A short-hand writer has rarely sufficient skill to attend to the connected sense of the discourse whilst he is employed in taking it down, and he must, therefore, commit great blunders in transcription: for the consonants, without the vowels, may represent many different words. It has occurred to us, as it has doubtless to many, on observing the rate at which the articulations of the voice are outstripped in instrumental performance, that the desideratum was to be attained by some analogous application of those dextrous and numerous agents of volition (the fingers) to machinery. Whether the gentleman mentioned has achieved the greatest improvement in the mechanical art of communicating thought since the invention of printing, deserving a high national reward. That such an invention is practicable, and will be achieved, if it have not been already, will appear obvious, on consideration of the following reasons. By our present mode of writing, whether in long-hand or short-hand, we can only put down one character at a time; and the letters representing wordt must be combined consecutively. Suppose that each key of a pianoforte had a raised letter at the end of the hammer, and were to strike upon any thing formed to receive an impression—it is obvious that impressions of letters may be made with the same rapidity that the piano-forte is played---a rapidity which far outstrips the most active tongue: for we take it, that few [illegible] articulate the alphabet as rapidly [illegible] forte player runs up and [illegible]

[redacted] one syllable at a time, [redacted]t mode only write one [redacted]the figures can make [redacted]pressions *simultane*- [redacted]e conception of the [redacted]the two modes of re- [redacted]ting the operations of the

[redacted]tion now in use, called the [redacted]by which eight or ten copies [redacted]nce. This invention consists [redacted]aper, or silk, blackened with [redacted]ce. These sheets are placed [redacted] sheets of tissue paper, and [redacted]le the ink is transferred from [redacted] the sheets of tissue paper; [redacted] exemplars of written matter [redacted] once. We presume that Mr. [redacted] this invention to the cylinder [redacted]pressions of the keys. So far, [redacted]any mechanist could at once [redacted]trument, from this description [redacted]difficulty which presents itself [redacted]s so arranged that the impres- [redacted]s may be made close together, [redacted] with the regular spaces, with [redacted]arranged for printing. If this [redacted] been already overcome by the [redacted]vention announced, we are as- [redacted]ay be overcome; and we invite [redacted] inventors to the subject. We [redacted]ectation that some man of genius, [redacted]nell, conversant with all the known [redacted]contrivances for accomplishing all [redacted]human hands, would not only obvi- [redacted]ficulty pointed out, but would con- [redacted]chine to be similarly under the control [redacted]gers to move separate types, and ar- [redacted]em in their order with similar rapidity [redacted]e but yet on the threshold of improve- ment in the mechanical modes communicating knowledge; and it is impossible to calculate the benefits which might be produced to society by the achievement of such important inventions for saving time and labour, in arts so important to civilization.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

The *Harpy*, cutter, arrived this afternoon, having left Sir Edward Codrington's fleet off Falmouth yesterday morning, at nine o'clock. The *Alfred* had gone into Plymouth to have her rudder head repaired. The *Talavera* and *Donegal* had rejoined, and the *Stag* frigate and *Charybdis* brig were added to the squadron. On the 13th and three following days the ships were manœuvring off the Eddystone; on the 17th they reached East Looe, and on the 18th and 19th they were off the Lizard. Each day the ships were actively employed in some movement or exercise, during which it was found that a considerable improvement was effected in the manner in which the ships were worked, as must necessarily result from practice. The *Asia* bears the palm of the line-of-battle-ships, and the *Caledonia* is preferable to the *Prince Regent*; both are [redacted] The *Barham* sails the best of the squadron; the *Alfred* is equal to the *Asia*; the *Curacoa* is certainly a very fine ship, and greatly superior to the *Pearl*, but very equal to the *Barham*. On Monday last, the fleet had an excellent day's exercise, when it was found the two three decked ships were obliged to keep their lower deck port close down; those, however, of the other line-of-battle ships were kept open. On the following day, the *Barham*, *Alfred*, *Stag*, and *Curocoa* had an admirable trial of speed, with a stiff breeze: the *Curacoa* beat them all, the *Stag* being the second ship. On the 20th, a Russian line-of-battle-ship saluted with the aquadron, and Sir E. Codrington returned the salute with an equal number of guns. The ships' companies are all in good health, and no accidents have occurred beyond the carrying away of two or three small spars.—Lord Yarborough's *Falcon*, and Lord Vernon's *Harlequin* are with the squadron. The squadron will put out into Plymouth on Friday next, and on that day se'n night it is expected they will return to this port. The report of his Majesty's intention shortly to visit Portsmouth, to inspect the fleet, gains ground.

On Tuesday last, Capt. Symonds, in the Duke of Portland's yacht, *Pantaloon*, a brig of 302 tons, had a trial of sailing with the *Barham*; the Duke's ketch was also in the race; they were sent six or seven miles to leeward, and ordered to work up to the *Caladonia*; the *Pantaloon* beat the *Barham* nearly one-third of the distance, working up in the wind's eye; the ketch beat her nearly as much subsequently, the brig tried with the *Barham*, *Alfred*, *Curacol*, and *Peara*, and beat them all. This vessel in offered to Government as a packet, and she is to try her rate of sailing with the *Criseis*. Capt. Symonds has offered to sail with five of the ten-gun brigs, with the understanding that if he beat them all. Government is to purchase her for the sum she cost; if he beat three of them only, they are then to give 1000*l.* less than she cost.

## MATHEWS, OR THE GOD OF METAMORPHOSIS.

Argus had a hundred eyes, Briareus a hundred hands; he that had most faces in all antiquity was Janus, and he had only *two*. The moderns have a being whose faces are not to be numbered on the fingers—his name is Mathews. The temple of this deity—for god, spirit, or dæmon he is—stands in the Adelphi, and there he is duly worshipped by thousands of devotees, who writhe with laughter under his alter, as the Hindoo fanatics do with pain under the wheels of the car of Juggernaut. The temple of Janus [redacted] all mankind were at peace; the [redacted] closes, and the facial muscles of his votaries relax, the drunken delight in their eyes evaporates, the bacchanalian jollity of their laughter subsides, and all is still. The word is at peace—the sides of men are no more troubled—the merry are at rest. It is only just now that the gates of the god Mathews are shut, and we may observe a visible change in the countenance of mankind.

The rites performed by this extraordinary sect of Mathewites—or grinners, or gigglers, as they are sometimes called—are curious, and worth describing. Crowds of votaries flock through various narrow passages, and up and down divers flights or narrow stairs, until they arrive at a familiar who, shrouded in a concealed apartment, is only visible through a small aperture in the wall. With this mysterious person, symbols of different kinds are exchanged, according to the disposition, the means or the rank of the votary; these symbols or countersigns, which are supposed to be sacrifices to the deity, are deposited with a lay priest or attendant on the threshold of the interior of the temple itself. On emerging into which, may be observed a scene of the most singular description,—a considerable amphitheatre of faces are ranged in close circles all round the front of the altar, behind which the god himself holds his station; the instant he presents one of his hundred faces to his worshippers, their features begin to exhibit a variety of contortion, their bosoms to heave, and their sides to shake, strange, unearthly noises all the time proceeding from the cavities of each thorax, and ascending to the roof in a kind of involuntary song. When these phænomena subside, the god exhibits another of his faces, and instantly the same writhings of the frame are displayed on the part of the assembled fanatics, and the same wild sounds rise to heaven. The altar, which partly shrouds the figure of the deity, is a tall, narrow monument, covered with blue cloth; two lamps perpetually burn upon it, and in some of its secret recesses it is probable the god preserves a portion of his necromantic charms. He may be observed from time to time sinking and dipping his godlike form behind the sacrificial flames, and drawing from the entrails of the monument robes of different qualities, embrosial curls, and other articles of his divine costume, according to the incarnation [redacted] is his pleasure to assume. The effect of these mutations of face and form is extraordinary. The intoxication of the fanatic suddenly rises to its highest pitch; eyes roll, tongues loll, lungs rattle, feet stamp, sides shake, the circles seem to join, to revolve, to reel, to wave—all is confusion and uproar. The god, meanwhile, changes his faces with the rapidity of the lightning, and each change increases the madness of his worshippers. At the end of a certain period the deity vanishes, and the crowd takes breath, the pause is necessary for the conservation of their physical strength, and to prevent the fatal effects of uncontrollable enthusiasm.

It is only during certain moons that the god Mathews descends upon the Adelphi: it is not known in what part of the universe he abides in the interval—it is supposed that he roams about this or other planets in various disguises, and keeps a vigilant eye upon the ways of men and other planetarians. It is possible that he may spend the interval in repairing some of his numerous faces; or he may vanish in pity of his followers,—for certain it is, that if the worship continued during the entire year, "he would be the death of them."—*Spectator, July* 2.

## GLASS VASE.

The stupendous Glass Vase, exhibiting at the Queen's Bazaar, Oxford Street, is a most magnificent object, and perfectly unique. No description that we have seen conveys an adequate idea of its splendour. We went prepared to behold a huge vase of glass decorated with gold and colours; and having formed an idea of the effect from the poor specimens of glass ornamented in this way, we expected to see a tawdry object only curious from its immense size and capacity. On entering the room, we were agreeably astonished at the sight of a vase of colossal dimensions, made, as it appeared to the eye, of burnished gold, inlaid with enamel and incrusted with gems. The brilliant effect of the glittering mass, as it is seen by lamp-light, not only dazzles the senses, but impresses the imagination. We fancy ourselves in some subterranean cavern, like that of Aladdin, in which the enormous treasure blazes amidst artificial light, unseen by mortal eyes; or its effect is like that of "a glittering pagod in a niche obscure" of some Hindu temple. To describe or appreciate this curious production by considering the material of which it is made or the mode in which its splendid effect is produced, is doing the work an injustice; for any one who should be admitted to the chamber where it stands (which is tastefully fitted and illuminated with artificial light,) without being informed of the nature of the material, would be the most competent to judge of its gorgeous effect. The skilful intermixture of scarlet with the gold, imparts that ruddy brilliancy which answers to the old term "the *red* gold;" and the tasteful arrangements of the colours, so as to produce the enriched appearance of emeralds, diamonds, rubies, amber, &c., is skilfully managed. The exterior is very richly cut, and the vase is highly polished both within and without. Its inner surface is like enamel, and is ornamented in a beautiful pattern, with vine-leaves of bright green on a ground of lilac, producing a very finished and elegant appearance.

The dimensions of this enormous vessel are fourteen feet high and twelve diameter; it weighs upwards of six tons, and will contain eight pipes, or four thousand five hundred bottles of wine. Its estimated value is ten thousand guineas.

It is composed of separate pieces of glass, screwed together so as to present the appearance of a solid body, and to allow of its being taken to pieces. The gold and colours are laid on beneath the glass; and thus, being effectually secured from the atmostpheric air, will retain their beauty undiminished. The glass also needs only to be kept free from dust to preserve its brilliancy. The inventor and patentee of this magnificent work of art is Mr. JOHN GUNBY, of Birmingham; who is engaged in the manufacture of smaller specimens of this novel and splendid description of ornament for various purposes.—*Spectator, July* 16.

## "FRIENDLY ADVICE" TO SIR GE ORGE MURRAY, &c. &c.

*Saint George*—and a *dragon* to boot!
Why Murray, man, where are thy wits?
Take breath, and thy forces recruit,
Great dealer in palpable hits!
O, fierce was the flash of thine eye,
When thinking the Commons to flurry
With the fear of a Scriptural cry—
"The sword of the Lord and of *Murray!*"
Little reckst thou of history's lore*—
And, faith, all that twaddle of CROMWELL,
Which rais'd thy sweet voice to a roar,
From a saint, like thyself, did'nt *come* well.
Some friend should have soften'd thy rant,
And have told thee that CROMWELL is known,
As a soldier, whose sanctified cant
Was a cloak to his thoughts of a throne.
Yet not to *thee*, only, Sir GEORGE,
Do the glories of humbug belong;
Didn't PORCHESTER boldly disgorge
A *magnum*, less lucid than long?
How well all the follies of France
Were ranged on his logical shelves!—
But his Lordship forgot to advance
What this had to do with ourselves.
Didn't WETHERELL talk against time?
Nay, more, didn't BOBBY DUNDAS
Provoke even Prose to a rhyme
To be found nor in *glass*, nor in *lass*?
Didn't WRANGHAM break down, as he tried
The doctrines of twaddle to teach,
Till the juvenile Senators cried,†
"Good Lord, what a shocking bad speech!"†
Didn't MALCOLM play pitiful pranks?
And hadn't we *Miles* of oration?
Didn't Eloquence flow from her *Bankes*,
In a strain of sublime botheration?
Did'nt SIBTHORP'mid balderdash revel,
And end with a terrible pout,
Crying—"I, Sir, declare that the Devil
Could'nt get these Whig Ministers out!"‡
But why name each beautiful gander?
Did'nt PEEL, that great man, after *all* he
Tho'ght proper to prate about candour,§
Play the rogue with the speech of MACAULAY?
But this needn't spoil our digestion—
Not much did the Baronet get,
For the froth which he left on the question
Was quickly blown off by BURDETT.
Thank God! we've now done with the homilies,
The yarn-spinning, night after night,
'Bout the beauty of Borough-anomalies
And the pangs of the Borough-men's plight.
Poor devils! what now will become of'em?
No prize for them now in life's lottery;
Except that the simper of some of'em
May captivate still in the coterie.
I've a thought! my lads, mingle your groans—
PEEL, MURRAY, and all of your crew—
Round the cauldron of marrowless bones
Where SIBTHORP's elixir he'll brew:‖
In the fits of the flickering blaze
Seek for spots on the disk¶ of great BROUGHAM,
Whose lustre has blasted your gaze,
Whose glory has plunged you in gloom!

* "He had always led a very active life, and that might be his excuse if his knowledge of history was not as accurate as that of other gentlemen, who had the advantage of greater leisure."—Sir G. MURRAY'S Speech. See *Times* of Thursday.

† A fact: several young gentlemen, previously to the catastrophe, were amusing themselves with the piece of slang now prevalent—"what a shocking bad hat!"—as applied to this Anti-Reform oration.

‡ This was the conclusion of the gallant Colonel's classic address, and the reporters in charity (it is to be presumed) omitted it.

§ If the friends of Sir ROBERT conceal from him the fact that his mode of dealing with the unanswerable speech of Mr. MACAULAY excited very great disgust, they culpably deceive him.

‖ The roars of laughter at this period of the gallant Colonel's address rendered it impossible for any one not very near him to ascertain of what mutilated body in a boiling pot he was speaking. We may remark that the reporters made short work of this great specimen of modern oratory.

¶ The absurdity of using such a light for such a purpose is surely not greater than that evinced in the employment of —'s or —'s mental twinkle against the Chancellor.

## MISCELLANEA.

POPULATION.—The population of Marylebone parish in 1801 was 63,982, in 1831 it is 122,206, being nearly double in thirty years. There are houses inhabited 11,608, building 756, and 921 unoccupied.

LIVING ON A FIDDLE.—When Paganini gave his first concert, a morning paper pronounced him to be "the most wonderful performer that ever lived on that instrument." We beg leave to demur to this opinion, we think it much more wonderful that many other performers should be able to live on their fiddles.

ATTEMPT TO CARRY OFF THE SON OF NAPOLEON.—The Countess Camerat, a daughter of Elisa Baciocchi, and niece of Napoleon, who was under the *surveillance* of the Austrian police, has succeeded in carrying off her son from Ancona, in order to convey him to Rome. She also, a few months ago, conceived the bold project of carrying off the Duke de Reichstadt, and conducting him to Rome, to have him crowned in the capitol as King of Italy, but she was not sufficiently well seconded in her enterprise.

THE SECOND READING.—The House of Commons on Monday presented a singular picture. *Before seven o'clock* in the morning, thirty members were in the House, and took their seats by affixing papers; before eight o'clock, 150 places were thus taken; and before ten o'clock, there were 212 places taken. Of that 212, there were 107 places taken on the opposition side, and 105 on the ministerial side of the House. By noon, not a place about the House appeared without these papers (except the ministerial bench, which courtesy leaves.) Even in the side galleries many places were taken. The gallery was opened at one o'clock, and was soon crowded to excess. In the cock-loft over the honourable House, there were several ladies endeavouring to satisfy their curiosity by a bird's-eye peep at the proceedings through the ventilators in the ceiling.

SPIRITS.—The following statement of the amount of duties received on spirituous liquors of all kind wits, hin the last four years, will show their increased consumption:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1827..... | £7,43,239 | 1829..... | £7,730 900 |
| 1828..... | 70,912,510 | 1830..... | 89,62,699 |

A CHANGE IN THE BREED.—Fifty years ago the Whigs were *Fox*-hounds—now they are *Grey*-hounds.—*New Sporting Magazine.*

In the debate on the army estimates, after so much had been said of the *Blues* and the *Buffs*, it was expected that the Tories would have proposed that the *Grey's* should be disbanded.

POPULATION OF AMERICA.—The American census for 1830 has been completed, and the result has been published. The population of the United States, which was 9,637,000 in 1820, was last year 12,976,000, or, in round numbers, thirteen millions.

FRAUDS ON CREDITORS.—The following is a sketch of Lord Wynford's Bill "to prevent debtors from defrauding their creditors by lying in prison or absconding":—The preamble with equal *naiveté* and truth, sets forth that "whereas *many creditors are suffering great distress from being kept out of what is justly due to them, while their debtors are living idle and luxuriously in prison, or out of the kingdom*; be it enacted, &c., that from and after the passing of this Act, any debtor, against whom any bailable writ shall be issued out of any of the Courts at Westminster, and who shall owe to any creditor or creditors such debts as would, if such debtor were a trader, entitle such creditor or creditors to support a Commission of Bankrupt against such debtor, shall, with intent to hinder or prevent his or her creditor or creditors from recovering their debts, remain out of the realm, or any other place within his Majesty's dominions, in which such debtor shall be protected against arrest or imprisonment of his or her person for debt, for three months after a copy of such bailable writ shall have been left at the last place of abode of such debtor, and after copies of such writ shall have been inserted in the *Gazette*, and in some newspaper published in the county in which such debtor last resided, and shall not pay, secure, or compound for the debt or debts due to the creditor or creditors who have sued out such writs, shall be liable to become bankrupt, although such debtor may not have been engaged in any trade or dealing; and such remaining abroad, or at a place where such debtor shall be protected as aforesaid, with the intent aforesaid, shall be an act of bankruptcy, which shall relate back to the time of the publication of the writ in the *Gazette* and newspaper as aforesaid." It further provides that debtors lying in prison for three months in execution of judgment for such debts as would, if a trader, support a Commission, shall be liable to become bankrupt, with exception for persons out of Europe at the time of passing hereof, and for persons abroad on service.

DESTRUCTION OF FAYETTVILLE.—[FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MAY 29]—Fayetteville is no more! This morning the sun rose upon us in its beauty, and with gladdened hearts we flocked to the churches of our God. Now we are in ruins. The fire communicated, it is supposed, from a chimney precisely in the centre of our village, and spread with inconceivable rapidity through every street. It was just after the congregation had been dismissed about half-past twelve o'clock, when the fire was first discovered, and in less than one hour and a half our village was literally a "sea of flame." The goods were [redacted]umed in the streets—the engines were burnt a their stands. The churches, though at a [redacted]istance from each other, were soon in flames. The tall steeple of the Presbyterian church seemed a pyramid of fire; for a while it stood firm; soon the bell descended with a crash; the steeple trembled, tottered, and fell. The Episcopal church, which apparently caught at the same time, was soon in ashes. The sick were borne out of their houses, and were lying on pallets in the streets. Others, faint and exhausted were reclining on the beds which had been thrown out. Much bodily injury was experienced; but, as far as is at present known, no lives were lost.—*New York Paper.*

UNDER THE ROSE.—The rose was dedicated by Cupid to Harpocrates, the god of silence to engage him to conceal the secrets of Venus; hence has this flower ever since been considered as the symbol of silence; for which reason it was customary to hang a rose over the banquetting table to signify that what was there spoken should be private, or under the rose."—*Philosophy in Sport.*

RATS IN THE STATUE.—"What is most to be dreaded in a state?" demanded Hoang Kong of his Minister Koang Tschong. "Prince," replied he, "according to my idea, nothing is more to be dreaded than what is called rats in the statue." Hoang Kong did not understand this metaphor, and Koang Tschong explained it to him in the following manner:—You know, Prince, that in many places statues are erected in hon[redacted] of the tutelar saint of the place; these wood[redacted] images are hollow within and painted wit[redacted] Now, by some chance or other, a rat [redacted] penetrated into such a statue, and no[redacted] could be thought of or devised to drive it th[redacted] To set fire to it they did not dare fearfu[redacted] the wood would catch; neither did [the[redacted] to place the image in water; lest the [redacted] might thereby be effaced. Thus the [redacted] mained protected through the resp[redacted] had for the image." "And who [redacted]

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rats in the state ?" asked Hoang Kong. " They are," said he, " people who possess neither virtue nor merit, and yet share the favours of their Prince ; these are the rats in the statue."

LORD ARUNDEL AND SIR T. CONSTABLE.—Till I traced cause to effect, I was surprised to find that Lord Arundel in the Peers, and Sir Thomas Clifford Constable in the Commons, were opposed to the Reform Bill. Lord Arundel by marriage is connected with the Buckingham influence. Sir T. C. Constable was generous and hospitable to Louis the Eighteenth when an *emigré*; and on his leaving England, Louis requested the Prince Regent to enable him ; but George lacked moral courage to make an English Peer of an old English Catholic gentleman, though his property is at least 30,000l. a year; and thereupon he inflicted on the Clifford of an ancient blood the miserable honour of a modern baronetcy.—*From a Correspondent.*

FOREST OF DEAN.—A bill lately printed empowers certain Commissioners, to be by it appointed, to report on the claims of the free miners to certain privileges in the Forest of Dean. The Commissioners are to report on the boundaries of the forest, the lands therein belonging to his Majesty, to deliberate on compromises between his Majesty and other claimants, to inquire into the local limits of St. Briavel's Court, and to inquire and report on the expediency of forming the extra-parochial parts of the forest into a part of, or a whole parish.

WILL OF DIEBITSCH.—The late Marshal has left a will. His property did not amount to more than 500,000 thalers (equal to Prussian crowns), making about 1,600,000 francs. Half of this sum he has left to his brother, Arnold Diebitsch, a hat-facturer at Stettin, in Prussian Pomerania ; the other half to his sister, Albertin Diebitsch, a nun of the convent of St. Ulrica, at Wolff hart, in the neighbourhood of Koningsburg. Diebitsch had but one child, an illegitimate son, who died very young. His brother has a son in the commercial house at Bordeaux, who is a well-educated young man. [TheRussian accounts distinctly state that the Marshal died of cholera, and detail minutely the symptoms of the disease. The story of the poisoning appears to be unfounded : in Russia they poison emperors, but they do not use such ceremony with generals. Had Diebitsch really offended his master, Nicholas would have sent him to Siberia without scruple.]

FREAKS OF THE BOROUGH ARISTOCRACY.—We learn that his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, in imitation of the Duke of Newcastle and other worthy borough patrons, is also determined to do what he will with his own ; and has accordingly sent messages to Mr. Wilkes, a respectable coach-proprietor at Woodstock—to Mr. Palmer, the principal surgeon there—and to Mr. Meears, the glove manufacturer to his majesty—forbidding them [illegible] Blenheim Park, which is open to all the other inhabitants of the town ; the reason assigned being, that the three gentlemen named took a very prominent part in promoting the election of the independent candidate, Mr. Buckingham against his Grace's son, Lord Charles Spencer Churchill, and his other nominee, Lord Stormount ! Such are the steps by which some noble personages think it right to maintain the " diguity of their order." —The public may, perhaps, think, that as Blenheim Park was given by the crown to the Duke's ancestor, for public services, and has been supported by a grant, from the funds of the country, it ill-becomes his present grace to exclude any of his majesty's subjects for their loyalty, and for supporting a reform which the King, as well as his Ministers, have openly appealed to the nation to support. —*Hull Packet.*

ALARMING CIRCUMSTANCES.—A few days ago, about nine o'clock in the morning, the neighbourhood of Duke-street, in the Adelphi, was thrown into a fright by loud cries of " Murder, murder ! fire, fire ! Oh Christ save me, I'm drowned !" uttered in a half-smothered Irish voice, and accompanied by a loud and long-continued splash of water. A crowd immediately collected in the street, and several persons knocked at the doors of the houses round about ; but at all of them the inmates denied that they were drowning any body. The symptoms however, did not abate ; and sometimes a voice was heard which seemed cruelly to exult in the agonies of the unfortunate victim. At length the splashing of the water abated, and a heavy groan was heard, which ended with " Oh, J——s !" and seemed to be the last effort of exhausted nature. " There," cried the crowd, " there's his last groan ; did you hear how it gurgled in his throat ?" Their humanity was no longer to be checked. They insisted upon searching for the dead body ; and, upon rushing up to the garret of one of the lodging-houses, they found a poor meagre figure of a man, with streaming locks, and wrapped up in a blanket. " For God's sake," said they, " what's the matter ?" " Ma—matter," cried the figure, " loo—look there !" pointing to the leads upon which the garret opened, and along which a quantity of water was flowing. " Oh, why didn't you come up sooner to save life !" " Don't believe a word he says," [illegible]ared out a laughing paralytic patient from [illegible]ext room—" it's cured he is, and not [illegible]—he has only just had a bit of a dip in [illegible]hower-bath, that'll take the stuthers out [illegible]n.'' The alarm was of course immediately [illegible]n end, and those who took such an [illegible]t in the apprehended fate of the alarmist [illegible] no slight amusement from the facts. [illegible] gentlemen, it appeared whose extremi[illegible]uffered a little from paralysis, was ad[illegible] the effect of a shower-bath, and he [illegible]e with a copper which would contain eight gallons of water, and had it placed upon the leads of the house. Just as he was about to enter it for the first time, his friend, who occupied the adjoining room, and who had never seen a machine of the kind before, walked in disguised, in liquor after a night's carouse. " What the devil's that ?" said the carouser. " That," said the patient, " why a watch-box to be sure. If I was able to go in I'd have up Betty in a short time. I've been ringing and calling this half-hour to her, but she takes no notice of me, and the rope inside is attached to the alarm to the alarm-bell, and would soon make her stir her stumps." " Oh ! then it's I that owes it to Betty ;—and so here goes like a regular ould Charley," said the carouser, jumping into the shower-bath, and pulling the string vigorously. The patient instantly closed the door, and down poured eight gallons of spring water from the cold copper of the unfortunate drinker of whiskey, who expressed his opinion of the transition from the *torred* to the *frigid* in terms so alarmiug.

DIFFUSION OF KNOWLEDGE IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.---In France, the partial removal of some obstructions, and of reduced, though still iniquitously heavy imports on the circulation of knowledge, have produced an immense increase of the channels for communicating it. In England, the variation of the sales of public journals during several years has not been worth mentioning ; and when considered with relation to the increase of population, it will be found that there has been a positive reduction. In 1815, the number of newspapers transmitted daily from Paris by the post was 25,000 ; in 1829, it was 58,000. We may further estimate the increased activity of communication in that country, by the increase of the postage for letters. In 1815, the number of letters sent from Paris, 40,000 ; in 1829, it was 60,000. So that while the increase of letters has been more than 80 per cent. The produce of the Postage of letters and newspapers was in 1815, 5,248,000 francs ; in 1829, 7,080,000 ; and we know that the demand for newspapers is still greatly on the advance.---*Westminster Review.*

CHOLERA.—The mere fact of its manifestation in St. Petersburgh, despite the triple cordon of troops, is a *prima facie* evidence against contagion ; but by a private letter which is in town, we learn that the first case occurred in a person who had come down the river in a bark ; the second in an individual who had been on board after its arrival ; and the third in a soldier who had mounted guard on the boat, to prevent any intercourse with those on shore. If this be the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, it is almost conclusive in favour of the contagionists ; but it is to be kept in mind, that the Russian authorities had previously decided that the disease was infectious, and the testimony of those who have already committed themselves by the expression of a positive opinion is to be received with some degree of caution. The disease was rapidly spreading, and we might not but that the next arrivals will bring further particulars from the Medical Commissioners.--*Medical Gazette.*

On Saturday, the 9th instant, the freedom of the City was presented to Lord John Russell. The Chamberlain took occasion to express his earnest prayer that the reason of the Peers would induce them to adopt the enlightened measure of Reform about to be submitted to them. In returning thanks, Lord John Russell adverted to the passage of the bill through the House of Commons, and in reference to its probable reception among the Peers, said, " I am persuaded that no considerable body of men in this country will make an opinion of theirs a ground for refusing what has been consented to by the general voice of the nation, and stamped, as it were with the great seal of the people's approbation."- -In the evening a splendid dinner was given at the Mansion House to Lord John Russell, several other cabinet ministers, and many members of both houses, to celebrate the event. Amongst the company was Don Pedro, whose health was drunk as the Duke of Braganza. After the health of the Lord Chancellor had been drunk, and as that nobleman was about to return thanks, signor Paganini, who had left the hall to procure his violin, returned, and imagining that the applause (upon the health of the Lord Chancellor) was occasioned by his own appearance, he ascended a chair, and commenced a solo, thus effectually preventing his Lordship from returning thanks. Some voices cried " On Lord Brougham, Lord Brougham---no Fiddler." The Musician, however, proceeded, and the Noble and Learned Lord remained silent for the whole evening.

On Friday last, in the parish of Boharm, at about ten o'clock on the evening of that day, it being then twilight, James Reid, tailor, thought he heard the screech of a partridge, and took his gun, which was loaded, and went out for the purpose of shooting at it. He had not gone far from his own house when whe espied two objects near a plantation, which appeared to him to be two deer. He stooped or placed himself on all-fours—we have not ascertained correctly which—and, after having so far neared them as he conceived would enable him to shoot them, he levelled his piece and fired. Immediately on the report of the gun he heard a loud wild sort of scream, from which he inferred that one of the deer must be wounded. In an instant another scream followed,—the delusion still existing that it was that of a deer. A third one followed, when the shocking fact flashed on his mind that the wild sounds he had heard were those of a human being. He rushed to the spot whence they proceeded, and in the direction of which he had fired, when to his utter horror, he beheld two men, his nearest neighbours, lying all covered with blood on the ground. John Taylor, the name of the one, after the arrival of the unfortunate man, made a slight motion with both his hands and then instantly breathed his last. The other person, of the name of Morrison, was sprawling on the ground in a most dreadful state of agony. The unhappy individual who had been the cause of the scene ran to the nearest house, when a number of people having assembled, the survivor was carried in a blanket to his own abode. It appeared on examination that the ball had entered above the arm-pit of John Taylor, whence it passed in an oblique direction until it came out at the left side of his neck. It then entered one of the sides of the other individual, and proceeded right through his body until it reached till within an inch or so of the other side, where being spent, it remained. At the time the shocking occurrence took place the two men were moving close beside each other. Hence the singular circumstance of the same ball thus taking down two men at once. On the survivor being carried home, The Rev. Mr. Forbes, parish minister, was sent for, who took his deposition, as far as he was able to give it, on the circumstances of the case. Morrison lingered until Sunday morning, when he expired. He was unmarried, but the other unfortunate deceased has left a wife and five children to mourn over their sad bereavement. The two deceased had, it seems, gone out for the purpose of killing deer ; and it appears from the testimoney of the one who lived longest, that both he and his comrade were exactly under the same delusion with regard to the person who was the innocent cause of their death as he was with regard to them—they mistook him for a deer, and under this impression were preparing to level their pieces at him at the very moment they were struck to the ground by the contents of his. What increases the singularity of this strange as well as mournful catastrophe is the fact that the distance between the deceased and the unhappy man who was the means of their death, at the time he fired, was 129 yards. The unfortunate individual who has thus prematurely ended the days of two fellow-beings is in a state, as may well be conceived, of the utmost distress ; and to add to its poignancy, were that possible, one of them was his own cousin, and both were his neighbours and intimate acquaintances. An investigation, by the Sheriff Substitute and Procurator Fiscal for the county, has taken place, and the unhappy man, on his father-in-law becoming bail for him to appear at the next Inverness Assizes, is allowed to remain at large.—*Elgin Courier.*

A labourer of Fisherton, who, it would appear, was aware that Mr. Sutton's garden, situate in the Devizes road, not far from Fisherton gaol, contained some fine fruit, which it was intended to cut for the morrow's Salisbury market, proceeded on Monday last, at about eleven o'clock at night, to the scene of his intended operations ; and, having scaled the garden wall, prepared to descend on the other side by means of a rope, one end of which was fastened round his wrist, the other end being attached to a piece of wood which was built in the wall. It appears that our hero must have sadly miscalculated his distance, for, on swinging himself off, the rope proved too short, and he was consequently suspended by the wrist, without the least power of extricating himself, from eleven at night uutil four in the morning, when he was discovered in a most pitiable plight, and released from his self-constructed and most effectual man-trap. In the man's struggles his shoes were worn through, his clothes were torn, his body and face were covered with bruises, and his mouth was filled with the mud which, in his agony, he had bitten from the wall. We understand that this *worthy* has since departed for Marlborough, to serve as a substitute in the Wilshire militia.— *Salisbury Journal.*

Mrs.——, the wife of a respectable gentleman, residing within twelve miles of the Exchange, intending, during one of the late sultry days, to indulge in the luxury of a shower bath had the extreme want of caution to allow a favourite cat to follow her into the bath ; and wishing to play grimalkin a trick, she thoughtlessly pulled the string, when, the water descending, puss sprung up and clung in terror round the head and face of her imprudent mistress. The screams of the lady, and the yells of the cat soon brought the inmates of the house to her assistance, who, after considerable difficulty, relieved her from the claws of the infuriated animal. The lady not being in a condition to *look* her friends in the *face*, has gone to the coast, where it is expected she will soon recover from the consequences of her folly.—*Scots Times.*

RAJAH OF TANJORE'S DEBTS.—The Commissioners have made their seventh and last report. " We have *completed*," they say, the investigation and the adjudication of *every claim* on which the Commissioners at Madras have transmitted their final reports." [A morning Peper asks, " What will become of the *Board* – will it be *dissolved* ?" If not dissolved, we have no doubt it will be broken small enough ; there were some serious splits in it before the last report was agreed to.]

POOR PRINCE OF ORANGE !—It is not a little remarkable that Prince Leopold has supplanted the Prince of Orange on two very interesting occasions. The latter was proposed as the husband of the Princess Charlotte, but Prince Leopold was preferred· The Prince of Orange expected to succeed to the Sovereignty of Belgium, but Prince Leopold is preferred.— *Worcester General.*

EVEN FROM THE TOMB THE VOICE OF HUMBUG CRIES.—The late Mr. Elliston has directed, in his will, that his funeral shall be *quite unostentatious.* He has been very minute in his directions, even to the colour of the nails on his coffin, and the inscription, to be placed on its lid, *which is to be in Latin.*— *Daily papers.*

TURKISH QUARANT[illegible]
letters of the 3d inst[illegible]
plague had broken [illegible]
not expected to ma[illegible]
son being far advan[illegible]
of quarantine has been ac[illegible]
ple on this occasion ; on t[illegible]
lish vessels, the Sarah An[illegible]
which came up from Smyrna[illegible]
this sanitary restraint. " W[illegible]
ers now."

THE MASKED FETE AT [illegible] THEATRE.—If any one were [illegible]
dulness of the English people, [illegible]
ful lack of wit" and animal s[illegible]
sceptic go to a masquerade, and[illegible]
vinced. A funeral is less tedio[illegible]
lemnity is privileged : balls [illegible]
affairs too, with the endless [illegible]
grave faces of the men, which [illegible]
elastic spirits of the female pa[illegible]
ny ; and a fancy ball is yet m[illegible]
for the gay dresses from a pr[illegible]
with the want of gayety in the [illegible]
masquerade, where disguises o[illegible]
surd kind are worn with a st[illegible]
almost ludicrous, is the place w[illegible]
qualities of John Bull are mo[illegible]
displayed. Until the wine m[illegible]
lighter than the heels, all is [illegible]
dumb show" and silence ; but th[illegible]
of the climate develops itself, an[illegible]
are exchanged for gross insults, and[illegible]
riot, and vulgar license, unrestrain[illegible]
cency, and unenlivened by wit or hu[illegible]
scene on Wednesday night was gay [illegible]
decorations of the theatre, which were[illegible]
being the same as on the night of th[illegible]
Ball ; but there was little taste displayed[illegible]
costumes, and very barren fancy in the choice of characters. There was a cobler, a dustman, and Moll Flagon (all drunk, of course), a Turk or two, a Spaniard, a Chinese, several broom and flower girls, and sailors, male and female ; an adult schoolboy, and girl with hoops and skipping ropes, masculine housemaids, and grooms not in disguise ; but the characters were but ill- supported, and there was no wit stirring. The " professional" visitors did not much exert themselves, excepting a posture-master ; and the whole was only a motley crowd. The greater number of visitors wore only dominos, though many were not even masked. There was some dancing going forward, and the Russian Horn Band performed several airs.

FRACAS BETWEEN THE LORD MAYOR AND THE RECORDER.—The Lord Mayor gave a grand aquatic fete at Twickenham on Saturday week to the Duke of Sussex and other distinguished characters, previous to which a curious *exposé* took place between his Lordship and the Recorder, at the Court of Conservancy held at the Swan, Wesminster Bridge, before the Navigation Barge went up the river. It had been observed, before his Lordship and the High City Officers left London, that the Recorder appeared, contrary to the usual practice, in the dress of a private individual, while the Lord Mayor appeared in full dress. Of this circumstance no notice was taken. The Learned Gentleman, however exhibited very decided symptoms of displeasure before the Court of Conservancy, held at Southwark, broke up. The short passage through the water to Westminster Bridge, instead of cooling, greatly aggravated his sore feelings, which at length gave themselves vent in the presence of the Conservancy Jury at the above mentioned Tavern—The Recorder, addressing himself to the Lord Mayor, said, My Lord Mayor, I can no longer disguise from you that I feel that your Lordship has most grossly, and beyond all endurance, insulted me. Indeed ! said the Lord Mayor in what manner ?—I feel the indignity most poignantly, my Lord Mayor : I shall, while you are Chief Magistrate, act towards you with respect, because respect is due to the office you hold ; but as soon as you have passed the Chair, you must look to experience different sort of treatment.—I am sure you are very candid, observed the Lord Mayor, but what have I done to subject me to so great a misfortune as your displeasure ? —The Recorder : You cannot be a stranger to the fact that my wife, Lady Knowles, has been passed over on all occasions, in your Mayoralty, in which ladies have been entertained. The magistrates who have not passed the Chair, and who are of course considered my juniors, have been all treated with becoming respect, as regards the invitations to the ladies, but I have been singled out for insult. I shall, my Lord Mayor, accordingly, while you are in the chair, act respectfully towards you in consideration of your office, but the moment you leave it, the moment your year is out, our acquaintance is entirely at an end. —The Lord Mayor ; Very well Mr. Recorder, I shall between this and that endeavour to reconcile myself to the loss.—Here the conversation, we understand, dropped. Those who heard the particulars, and who knew that in the Learned Gentleman's house the grey mare is the better horse, are of opinion that the Recorder was actually compelled to reproach the Lord Mayor thus publicly, in order to escape a reproach of a more serious and striking description himself.

LUKE DILLON.—The youthful and innocent victim of this villain was reported, last week, to have died of abroken heart. The report has since been contradicted ; the *Limerick Chronicle* says Miss Frizell has retired to a nunnery.

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